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THE ANTIQUARY:

*A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.*

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*Instructed by the Antiquary times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii. sc. 3.

—○○—

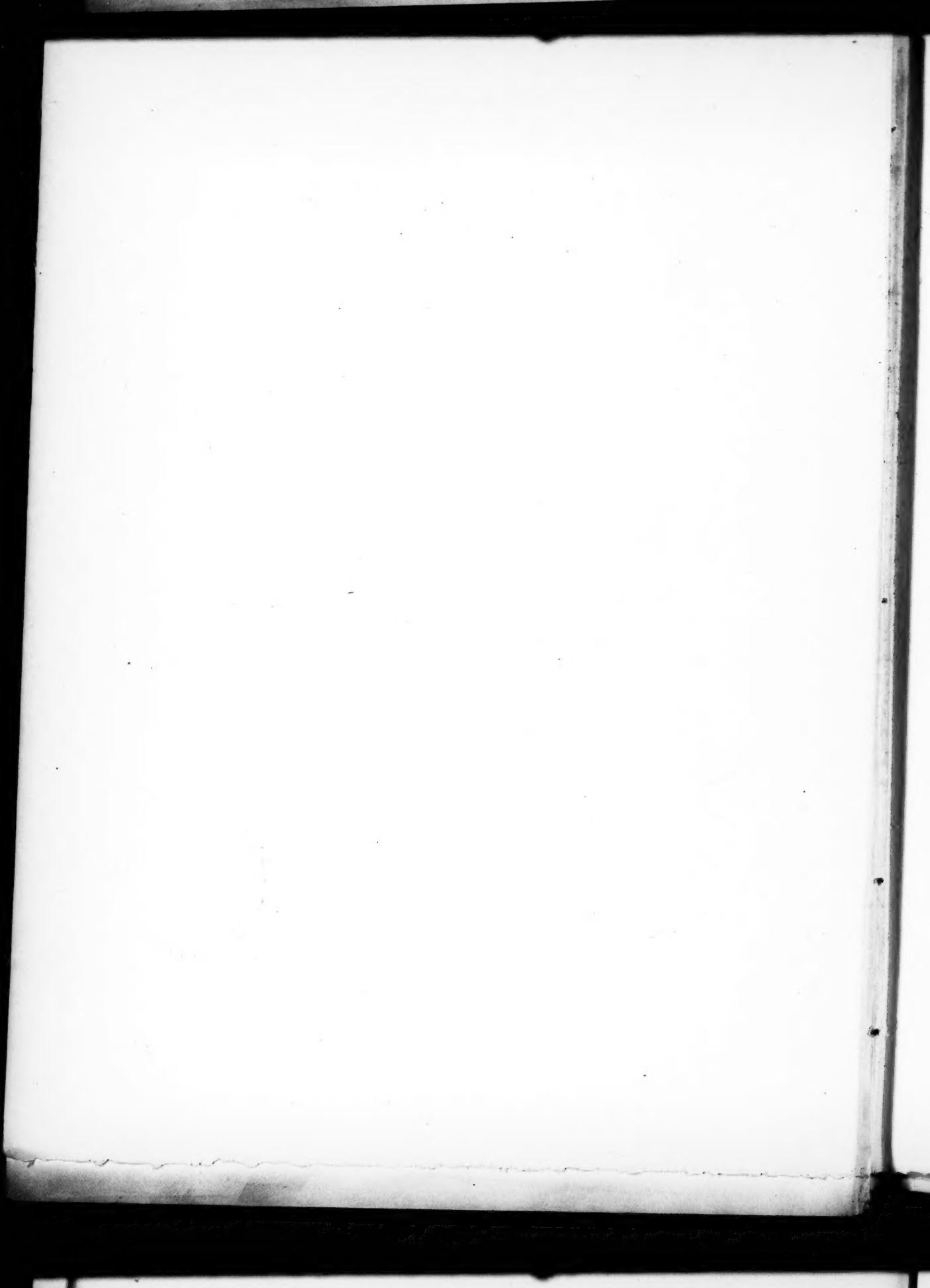
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The Antiquary.



JULY, 1886.

Some Visitors to Bath during the Reign of James I.

BY AUSTIN J. KING AND B. H. WATTS.

ATHE feature which must be borne in mind by those who seek to understand the history of Bath during the early part of the seventeenth century, is that the city was in a state of transition. In the period of Roman domination the *Thermae* formed the city; but when, after for several centuries lying ruined and deserted, Bath was again rebuilt, the hot mineral waters played quite a secondary part in its history. We find, of course, occasional mention of their existence and healing qualities, but the baths were resorted to principally by lepers and the poor. The city, however, became of some importance as a centre of the West-country wool trade, and the seat of a community of Benedictine monks.

About the time of the dissolution of monasteries the baths were regarded as a mere adjunct to a tennis court, and were so little frequented that doubts were entertained as to their ownership. This question was settled only as one, and apparently the least important, of the terms of a general adjustment of rights between the Municipality and one Humphrey Cotton.

At the same time the wool trade decayed to such an extent that, in 1587, the Earl of Leicester wrote from Bath to Walsingham, that many of the clothiers were keeping on their workmen merely out of charity. The transition was from the state of a manufacturing and ecclesiastical town, to that of a hydropathic establishment, for as trade decayed the reputation of the baths increased.

"The Bath," as it was commonly called, was a very small place. There were but five

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hundred houses within the walls, and only two suburbs—one a straggling street leading from the South gate to the Avon, the other a little cluster round the Church of St. Michael *extra muros*. The city had so little attained to the position of a health-resort, that, in 1622, the mayor complains that there is but one resident sojourner, whilst a few years before the whole municipality petitioned a judge to let one of the citizens sign his answer in an action without going to London, because he was a baker, and his absence would be most inconvenient.

The city was small, and so dirty as to excite indignation, even in those dirty times. Soil and carrion were thrown into the streets and routed amongst by pigs, and butchers slaughtered at their own doors.

The baths were *pandemonia*. Men and women bathed together in open cisterns, which were never cleaned out, and the bathers were exposed to the chaff and the pelting of lads who crowded the public walk which surrounded them.

Although noblemen and gentlemen were accustomed, in increasing numbers, to frequent the city, they did so purely for the benefit of the waters, their stay seldom exceeding ten days. There were certainly few attractions (for beautiful scenery was not then appreciated) to detain them.

In the pages which follow we shall endeavour to confine ourselves as much as possible to the *ipsissima verba* of contemporaries, and, whilst avoiding reference to more public events, to mention those personal traits which seem necessary in order to give an idea of what the society of the place really was.

LORD COBHAM AND SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

These two gallants, in their earlier life bosom friends, were frequent visitors. Sir Walter was here in 1587, with the Earl of Leicester, and again in 1590 and 1600, and on each occasion received a complimentary present from the mayor (on one "a calf and a mutton"). But these were more or less formal visits. Raleigh's letters to Cobham, now extant, show how they were accustomed to run down here for a little change. Thus:

1597, August 1. "I am yours before all that live." And Lady Raleigh adds a post-

B

script, "If I could digest that last word of Sir Walter's letter I would likewise express my love, in which I am one with Sir Walter. Pray hasten your return, that we may see the Bath together."*

1601, August 27. "I hope you will be here to-morrow or Saturday, else my wife says her oysters will be all spoilt and her partridge stale. Let us know whether you have taken the house at Bath."†

The death of Elizabeth brought the Court favour of the two friends to a sudden close. Lord Cobham went indeed to Berwick to meet James, but was repulsed. Raleigh remained at Bath, and, on the very day following Elizabeth's funeral, he thence wrote to Cobham :

" 29th April, 1603. My worthy lord,—Here we attend you, and have done this sen-night, and mourn your absence the rather because we hear that [your mind] is changed. I pray let us hear from you, at least; for if you come not we will go heavily home, and make but short tarrying here. My wife will despair ever again to see you in these parts if you come not now."‡

How these two involved themselves in a conspiracy with the view of placing Arabella Stuart on the throne—how Cobham turned king's evidence and Raleigh was condemned to death, but respite on the scaffold, are matters of history; but we may imagine how, during the trial, the words, "I say that Cobham is a base dishonourable poor soul," must have been wrung from Raleigh's very heart, when Cobham's letter was put in evidence against him.

Fifteen years elapse before we hear of Cobham again at Bath. Glad to hide his dis-honour in the Tower, he remained there a prisoner until 1618, the very year in which Raleigh was brought up to undergo the sentence pronounced against him in 1603. Then we read in a contemporary letter :

" Lord Cobham was permitted by the King to go to Bath with his keeper, for his health; but when cured, and returning, was seized

with palsy, and conveyed to Sir Edward More's house at Odham."*

Raleigh, meanwhile, was beheaded; but his was the happier fate. Thus writes Anthony Weldon :

" So as myself heard William Earl of Pembroke relate, with much regret towards him, that he [Cobham] died in a room ascended by a ladder, at a poor woman's house in the Minories, formerly his landeresse, rather of hunger than of any more natural disease."†

One more sentence fitly concludes the tale. "Lord Cobham is dead," writes one of Dudley Carleton's correspondents, "and lies unburied for want of money."

THE BURGHLEY FAMILY.

The great Lord Burghley was a patron of the city, as well as a frequent visitor. He was here in 1592, in particular, and wrote hence to Elizabeth, apologizing for not going to see her about some foreign letters, on the ground "that he was in the midst of the cure."‡

He was a friend and correspondent of Sir John Harrington, of Kelston, near Bath, who interested him in the work of the restoration of the Abbey Church.

This building was not a parish church, and was in course of rebuilding at the dissolution. The citizens plundered the structure and the stores collected for its completion, the lead alone being worth nearly £5,000. About the year 1572 a sense of shame was infused into the civic mind by the complaints of visitors, and the idea was started of demolishing the city parish church of St. Mary de Stalles, and restoring the Abbey Church as a substitute.

A remembrance was presented to Lord Burghley, in which it is recited "that there is in the spring time, and at the fall of the leaf yearly, great repair of noblemen and men of worth and others for relief at the Bathes there, and no convenient church or other place there for any company to resort together to hear the Word of God preached." The citizens pray to be allowed to collect money for the restoration of "a fair church builded by the

* *State Papers, Dom., Elizabeth*, vol. cclxiv., No. 81.

† *Ibid.*, vol. cclxxxi., No. 64.

‡ *State Papers, Dom., James I.*, vol. i., No. 57.

* Carew to Roe, *State Papers, Dom., James I.*

† *Secret History, James I.*, vol. i., p. 156.

‡ *State Papers, Dom., Elizabeth.*

late Prior, and not fully finished at the time of the suppression of the said Priory."*

The permission was given, but Sir John Harrington wrote to Lord Burghley, some years later, that more than £10,000 had been collected, and but £1,000 spent on church work. The interest of Lord Burghley did not slacken, for Sir John, in answer to an inquiry, wrote to him in 1595: "Our worke at the Bathe dothe go on *haud passibus aequis*, we sometimes gallop with good presents and then as soon stand still for lack of good spurring; but it seemeth more like a church than it has aforetime, when a man could not pray without danger of having good St. Stephen's death, as the stones tumbling about our ears, and it were vain to pray for such enemies."†

Lord Burghley was a personal benefactor to the work, and entrusted money to his steward, Thomas Bellott (himself a benefactor, and founder of a hospital still bearing his name in the city), to be employed upon it.

Thomas Cecil, Burghley's eldest son, was in Bath with his father in 1592, and again in 1594; and in 1604, after his father's death, was presented by the mayor with "2 loaves of refined sugar weighing 20*1/2* lbs. at 21 pence the lb." He was here again in company with Bellott in 1606 (having by this time been raised to the title of Earl of Exeter), and once more in 1608. On each visit he received a "gratification," consisting on the last occasion of "2 capons, a dozen chickens, half a dozen couple of rabbits, and a sugar loaf." It is a little curious that we can find no trace of Robert Cecil (Lord Treasurer, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, the second and more famous son of Lord Burghley) visiting Bath until 1612. The benefactions of his father, his own bodily infirmities, and the desire to frequent a place so favourable for the prosecution of schemes of policy, would all have seemed calculated to draw him hither.

In 1603 he wrote to Harrington: "I wish I waited in your presence chamber with ease at my foode and reste in my bedde. I am pushed from the shore of comfort and know not where the wyndes & waves of a Court will bear me."‡ He seems to have meditated a

* *State Papers, Dom., Elizabeth*, vol. cx., No. 24.

† *Nugæ Antiquæ*, vol. ii., p. 82.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 264.

journey this year, but Charles Topcliffe dissuaded him, writing thus:

"Now my good lord hearing of your journey to the Bathe I beseech your Lordship most humbly that I may bring to your Lordship a professed doctor of physic very learned and most skilful in surgery called Dr. Jacob Domingo a High German whom I dare assure your Lordship if he speak with your honour and do undertake to administer unto your Lordship for the occasion it shall move this journey to the Bathe which he doth altogether dislike."*

In 1608 there seems to have been a special reason for a visit, for Dudley Carleton is asked to go thither on the Treasurer's behalf, to interfere between Lord Norris and "his pretty daughter," whom he was practising "at the Bathe to disinherit."†

In 1611 the Treasurer's health broke down, and the Bishop of Durham wrote to him from Bath that "vita non est vivere sed valere," and continues, "if your sickness & infirmity were of any cold cause or of any obstruction of the pores of your body I dare answer to your physician that some 10 days rest of the Cross Bath, which is as it were *balnea lactis*, would be more profitable to you than 40 days elsewhere."‡

In March, 1612, Cecil purposed visiting Bath with the Queen; but the visit of the Queen was put off, and that of Cecil somewhat delayed.

He started for Bath at the end of April, 1612, induced thereto not only by considerations of health, but because the Duke of Bouillon and the Count of Hanau, who had come to this country on an important negotiation, were there.

We have two narratives of the journey, one by Mr. Fynett, Cecil's servant, the other by Mr. Bowles, his chaplain (afterwards Dean of Sarum and Bishop of Rochester).§

"We left London," says Fynett, "the 27th April, with small hopes and less likelihood that such a journey could profit, otherwise than in his lordships willingness (not the

* *State Papers, Dom., James I.*, vol. v., No. 36.

† *Ibid.*, vol. xxxv., No. 71.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. lxviii., No. 27.

§ Fynett's account is quoted in Winwood's *Memoirs*, vol. iii., p. 367; that of Bowles, in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, Lib. vi., No. 4.

least part of a cure in sickness) to undertake it. By the way of our 6 nights baytes (at Ditton, my Lord Chandois; Causam, my Lord Knowles; Newbury, M^r. Dolemans; Marbro, M^r. Daniels; and Lacock, my Lady Stapleton) his lordship made many stops and shifts from his coach to his litter and to his chair, and all for that ease that lasted no longer than his imagination."

Mr. Bowles supplements this by telling us, that at Ditton Cecil said, "He was resolved to be buried in Bath, knowing that from any place there was a means of Resurrection & a way to Heaven;" and that at Lacock, on Sunday the 3rd May, "he heard a sermon, dined and went to Bath."

On arrival at Bath, Sir Walter Cope called to pay his respects, and the patient began the course of bathing. "Upon his first tryals (wherein as in the rest he spent once a day but an hour of time and entered no further than the navel) he discovered such cheerfulness of humour, riddance of pains, recovery of sleep, increase of appetite and decrease of swellings, as made our comforts grow to the proportion of our affections."*

Bowles gives us the following interesting particulars: "Sir John Harrington, who dwells near the Bath at Kelston & who is sick of a dead palsy, came to my lord (18th May). To whom my lord said, 'Now, Sir John, doth one cripple come to visit another.' This day my Lord removed his lodging and was desirous to see the great church at Bath, where old master John^t Bellott (his father's steward and one of his executors) had bestowed some money of his fathers committed to his trust & a great part likewise of his own substance. The church he much liked, & the liberalities of such benefactors as had brought it to so good a perfection,—adding that he would himself bestow some good remembrance to the finishing thereof. And because old Mr. Bellott had spent all upon charitable uses, and left nothing for his kinsman, my lord in the church said, 'I give to my servant Bellott £20 a year during his natural life.' My lord gave at the present £4 a week to the poor during his abode at Bath, £3 to the hospitals, £10 to the guides, poor men in Bath, and £3 to the Sergeants."†

* Fynett, *ubi supra*.

† A mistake for Thomas.

‡ The guides were attendants elected by the Com-

Fynett then tells us of the relapse: "The disease that had taken truce not peace, began again to discover its malignant qualities, brought new melancholy faintings & other dangerous symptoms so frequent, as the intermissions which happened were interpreted but for *lucida intervalla*. The Bath was no more used, as that which afforded the utmost virtue in it, had, in making a kindly issue in his leg for the drain of the humour, but was thenceforth in the speculation of his lordships then attending Physicians D^r Atkins and D^r Poe held hurtful rather than profitable."

The following somewhat curious entry appears in the City Chamberlain's account: "The Lord Treasurer in provision for his kitchen, £4 17s. 10d."

We learn from Mr. Bowles that "Master Pennam," the parson of the city of Bath, called, and that Mr. Russell, the chaplain of the Bishop of Salisbury, preached before the Lord Treasurer.

During his stay in Bath Lord Hay arrived, bringing from the King "a diamond set or rather hung square in a gold ring without a foyle, and a token from the Queen," and Sir John Hollist brought "a message and a token" from Prince Henry. The Earl's son Lord Cranbourne, against his father's wish, also came to visit him.

On the 21st May, 1612, Cecil left Bath in despair of effecting a cure, and was accompanied as far as Lacock by Lord Hay and Sir John Hollis. On Sunday, the 24th, he died at Marlborough.‡

mon Council to assist bathers. The sergeants were the mayor's mace-bearers, and were the officials nominally having charge of the baths.

* John Pelling, instituted 1608.

† Sir John Hollis was an attached attendant of Prince Henry. He was a few years afterwards brought to trial and sentenced to pay a fine of £1,500, and to undergo a year's imprisonment, for "trading public justice" with reference to the proceedings taken in respect of the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.

‡ It is an illustration of "how history is made" that Sir Anthony Weldon, a contemporary of Cecil, and presumably with good means of knowledge, thus inaccurately describes his death: "That for all his great honours and possessions and stately houses he found no place but the top of a molehill near Marbro', so that it may be best said of him, and truly, he died of a most loathsome disease, and remarkable, without a house, without pity, without the favour of that master that had raised him to so high an estate." —*Secret History James I.*, vol. i., p. 326.

Men's tongues soon wagged. "I never knew," writes John Chamberlain only three days later, "so great a man so soon & so generally censured."*

But we have been anticipating. In 1603 the only visitor recorded as the recipient of civic gifts was Sir William Paston, a knight of Norfolk, who received "a pottell of wine & a lb of sugar, a buttered loaf & a dozen of fine cakes"—a gift which perhaps induced him to present £100 towards the rebuilding of the church.

In 1604 we have besides Lord Burghley, already mentioned, a somewhat curious character—Sir Robert Steward. He was in a constant state of impecuniosity. In 1606 he was commanded by the King to surrender his patent of the Royal Park at Bewdley (which he had assigned over to certain townsmen, who neglected it),† and yet in 1611 he applies for "a grant of 2 trees out of every 100 of decayed or fuel trees (not timber) in the King's manors, his former grant of lops and tops not sufficing to pay his creditors."‡ Probably this grant was refused, as a few months later he wrote to the King asking him to pay his debts, and mentioned that he had taken sanctuary at Greenwich from his creditors.§ The very next month James became surety in £800 for payment of Steward's debts,|| and in the December following he is smuggled out of the country as Ambassador in Sweden.¶ He received from the mayor, on his visit to Bath, "a gallon of wine and a lb of sugar."

In the year 1605 there is one of a class of entries which puzzles us. "The Lady Marques," "a loaf of sugar." The same person was first feted in Bath in 1600, again in 1602; then, as we have said, in 1605; afterwards in 1609 (when she was presented with "a lamb, a dozen and a half of Chickens, two dozen pigeons, half a dozen couple of Rabbits, and 2 capons"), 1612, 1615, and 1616.

She is always referred to simply by title, and we have not been able to identify her.

In the same year (1605) the Archbishop of Canterbury made a visitation; but Dr. Francis James, the Chancellor of the Diocese

* *State Papers, Dom., James I.*

† *Ibid.*, vol. xxxviii., No. 72.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. lxi., No. 106.

§ *Ibid.*, vol. lxiii., No. 83.

|| *Ibid.*, vol. lxiv., No. 18.

¶ *State Papers, James I.*, Dec., 1611, Docquet.

of Bath and Wells, probably acted as his deputy. We find the Chamberlain paying—

To Hawkins, for procurations at the Lord of Canterbury's visitation, 3s. 6d.

To the Comm^rs, for a copy of the parlars of the arrerages of the church land, and for bond and acquittance, 3s.

To Dr. James and his Company in wine and sugar, 3s. 8d.

Dr. John Still was at this time Bishop of Bath and Wells. He had been in Bath in 1594, but does not appear, from any municipal records, to have been here between that date and his death, in 1607.

Another visitor was Sir Henry Neville, who was accompanied by his wife, and received a present of wine and sugar.*

The next year saw in Bath, in addition to Mr. Bellott and the Earl of Exeter (who have been already mentioned), Sir William Parsons, Sir Hugh Smith, of Long Ashton (a benefactor to the Abbey Church, and who was here also in 1606), the Dean of Westminster, Sir Lawrence Tanfield (Chief Baron of the Exchequer), and Lord Zouch.

The last nobleman was a frequent visitor and great patron of the city. His position in the Privy Council gave him great influence, and we shall find him exercising a supervision over the affairs of the city. The following entries appear :

1606. For a loaf of sugar given to the Lord Zouch, 11s. 3d.

1614. To the Lord Zouch, a sugar-loaf of 9 lbs. and a gallon of wine, 16s. 2d.

1620. To the Lord Zouch, a salmon, a lamb, 2 fat capons, and 3 young turkeys, 22s. 4d.

In 1607 we find presents given to Sir Thomas George, Sir Thomas Horner, Doctor Powell, Archdeacon of Bath, the Dean of Wells, and Sir Roger Aston. This last was a somewhat noted personage. Originally a menial servant of James, he made himself so useful that he was raised to the posts of Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Master of the Wardrobe. He had been a frequent mes-

* This is the same man who, in 1610, so pluckily answered James. The King, at a conference at Whitehall, to which he had summoned some thirty members, propounded two questions : (1) Do you think I am in want of means? (2) Whether it belongs to my subjects to relieve me? Sir Henry answered in the affirmative the first question, but to the second returned, "I must answer with a distinction. Where your Majesty's expense groweth by the Commonwealth, we are bound to maintain it—otherwise not."—*Winwood*, iii. 235.

senger between James and Elizabeth, and it was the custom of the latter to have him placed in the lobby, "the hangings being turned so that he might see the Queen dancing to a little fiddle, which was to no other end than that he should tell his master of her youthful disposition, and how likely he was to come to the throne he so much thirsted for."*

The year 1608 gives us the names of no visitors except the Earl of Exeter; and in 1609 we have only, in addition to the Lady Marquis and Dr. James, the Duke of Lennox, Sir Roger Wynborne, and Mr. Poore.

This year (1609) is assigned as the date of the first visitation of Dr. James Montagu, the bishop; but it is somewhat curious that the records of the municipality bear no trace of what must have been an important visit.

The Duke of Lennox (Lynnocks, as the Chamberlain styles him) received "a calf, a wether, a lamb, and four capons." He was the son of Esme Stewart, Duke of Lennox at the accession, and held the additional titles of Earl of Newcastle and Duke of Richmond.

(*To be continued.*)



Quaint Conceits in Pottery.

BY THE LATE LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC.

VI.—A WORD OR TWO ON CRADLES, CAUDLE-CUPS, AND POSSET-POTS.

HAVING in my last contribution to the pages of the *Antiquary* called attention to some mammiform vessels and to *tetinae*, it may not be uninteresting to follow that up by a few words upon cradles, caudle-cups, and posset-pots—all of which, among an infinitely great variety of other vessels, formed objects on which the potters of our grandmothers' days expended their skill and exercised their fancy.

And first as to Cradles. These, of course,

* Nichols, *Progresses*, vol. i., p. 34. On being asked by the Council, after Elizabeth's death, how the King did, he replied, "Even, my Lords, like a poor man wandering about forty years in a wilderness and barren soil, and now arrived at the land of promise."—*Ibid.*

were not usable, but merely model cradles, of small size, and were intended in some instances, I am afraid, as wedding gifts by the sly jokers of those days. In other instances there is every probability they were made, and given to, the fair recipient probably as a Christening gift, to be used for holding various little matters requisite for the toilet of the "welcome little stranger," whose arrival tended to increase the happiness and joy of the household. One of these little cradles is here carefully engraved from a drawing made from the object, many years ago, by myself. It is of excellent form, and elaborately ornamented; the ground being of the ordinary rich dark reddish-brown colour so characteristic of the Toft, Brampton, and Nottingham wares, and the ornaments are of buff and black. Its size is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height. It bears on the top the date of its manufacture, "1693." (Fig. 1.)

Another example with which I am acquainted is of seven years later date, and of somewhat different form. It has over the head, or canopy, four perforated knobs, and two others at the foot. It bears the date "1700," and the name "WILLIAM SMITH" on one side, and "MARTHA SMITH" on the other; and also the initials of the couple. On the back of the head of the cradle is a rude representation of a crowned female head. Of this cradle M. Solon, in whose collection it is preserved, says: "A cradle of brown clay recalls the christening festivities in families of the Midland Counties in the seventeenth century. The potter has always taken a pleasure in putting his best work upon presents intended for his friends. . . . In England, on the occasion of the birth of a first child, a cradle made of clay or precious material was presented to the parents. . . . These earthenware cradles were worked up in the plainest fashion; no moulds or models were required, and any workman could make them. Some flattened bats joined together sufficed for the shape, and knobs, rolled in the hands, were stuck on every corner by way of decoration. Some of them were afterwards ornamented with an inscription or a pattern of coloured slip." Another example bears the name of "WILLIAM SIMPSON," and another that of "JOSEPH GLASS."

Others (and later ones) instead of being

made in the ordinary brown ware, were formed and fashioned in a far more finished and workmanlike manner, in Queen's ware, or other descriptions of finer pottery.

Another cradle, whose interest is greatly enhanced by the fact that it bears the name of its maker, is of the ordinary common brown clay, covered with a buff slip, and the letters and ornaments are of brown, spotted with white, slip. It bears on one side the name "JOHN : MEIR ;" and on the other, in rudely formed letters, "MADE THIS," while at the foot is the date "1708." The head, or canopy, a plain arch, is reticulated, and at the back of the head is a rudely formed female

bands of semicircles, in slip, as are the lettering and ornaments of the upper part. It has three handles, so that, as a "caudle-cup" or "gossips' bowl," it could, "like the tyg," be conveniently handed round.

Caudle-cups were also made of Delft ware, more or less richly ornamented with the ordinary blue painting, or with other colours. An example in my own collection has, besides its two handles, a spout somewhat like that of a teapot, running up and attached to one of its sides; thus the "caudle" could be poured out into glasses or other little vessels for imbibing.

The "caudle" was made in various ways,



FIG. 1.

crowned head. The footboard is curved and serrated, and has a knob at each end.

Speaking of this cradle being made by John Meir, leads me to the next part of my present subject—that of the "Caudle-Cup," "Wassail," or "Gossips' Bowl," one of which (or a "posset-pot") with which I am acquainted, bears the same name, "JOHN MIER MADE THIS CUP 1721." He was a potter in Derby, and other named examples of his make are in existence, as also others of the same family, notably the one I here engrave, which is in the Liverpool Museum. (Fig. 2.) It bears the name "RICHARD MEIR," the letters being divided from each other by the scrolled stems of the conventional flowers composing the upper border. The belly, or bulged part, is richly ornamented in lozenges and

but in each case must have been marvellously good, and such as the old gossips would thoroughly enjoy. Here is one receipt for its making, of the date of 1664: "Take muskinedine or ale, and set it on the fire to warm; then boil a quart of cream and two or three whole cloves; then have the yolks of three or four eggs dissolved with a little cream; the cream being well boiled with the spices, put in the eggs and stir them well together; then have sops or sippets of fine manchet or french bread, put them in a basin, and pour in the warm wine, with some sugar and thick cream on that; stick it with blanched almonds and cast on cinnamon, ginger, and sugar, or wafers, sugar plate, or comfits."

The "Posset-pots" of early days were

somewhat akin to the Caudle-cups, and, indeed, the two answered the same purpose in many places. An example, of the same period as the caudle-cup before engraved,

and is of remarkable character, having, as I have stated is the case with a Delft-ware caudle-cup, a spout for pouring out the posset, at its side. The lower part



FIG. 2.

is of brown ware, elaborately ornamented in the usual way with slip, and bears the loyal motto : "GOD : SAVE : THE : QVEEN : 1711." In form it, and others of this earlier period,

or "belly," is somewhat curious in its construction, having double sides; it is ornamented with foliage and flowers, the stems being simply incised and the leaves



FIG. 3.

differ a little from those of later date. Of these I give, as examples, two engravings, which will well exhibit these forms. One of these, (Fig. 3) dated 1700, is of Nottingham ware,

and flowers perforated. On one side of the upper part is incised the Royal Arms, and on the other is the name of the worthy for whom it was made :

Samuel Watkinson Major } of Nottingham.
& Sarah his Wife & Majorress }
1 7 0 0

Later examples of "posset-pots"—and they are still occasionally made—retain, with however a better form of outline, pretty much the old shape, and, as of old, generally have the names of the parties for whom they were made incised or impressed into the clay. Here is a late Brampton example inscribed, and

have a pottle of good thick sweet cream, boil it with good store of whole cinnamon, and stir it continually on a good fire; then strain the eggs with a little raw cream; when the cream is well boiled and tasteth of the spice, take it off the fire, put in the eggs, and stir them well in the cream, being pretty thick, have some sack in a *posset-pot* or deep silver basin, half a pound of double-refined sugar, and some fine-grated nutmeg, warm it in the



FIG. 4.

bearing the date 1819. (Fig. 4.) These will be sufficient to show their general form and character. Of the "Posset" itself, which they were intended to hold and dispense, I give the following receipt of the date 1664, which I select from several others which I possess. It will serve to amuse my readers, and show them in what good things our foremothers and forefathers were wont to indulge. It is as follows: "To make a Posset. Take the yolks of twenty eggs, then

bason and pour in the cream and eggs, the cinnamon being taken out, pour it as high as you can hold the skillet, let it spatter in the basin to make it froth; it will make a most excellent posset; then have loaf-sugar fine beaten, and strow on it good store. To the curd you may add some fine-grated manchet, some claret or white wine, or ale only." This rich compound I commend to the reader's attention.



The Folk-lore of a North Lincolnshire Village.

By REV. M. G. WATKINS, M.A.

CHOSTS, witches, and warlocks have reason to execrate the modern schoolmaster more than even the mediæval exorcist. The latter merely dispossessed sundry ill-disposed ghosts here and there—ghosts which exceeded the bounds

of ordinary forbearance by frightening all who went down a certain road, or roaring so loud that the whole village was disturbed; but the public elementary school and the penny newspaper have driven all ghostly visitants bodily out of Christendom. Undoubtedly village life has thereby lost much of its picturesqueness. In many parts of the country where not even a haunted house remains, an imaginative person may well speculate whether life be worth living. "Tups"

and turnips appear to possess transcendent interest to farmers, but they soon become as monotonous to ordinary men as four-course husbandry. It is another sign of the decadence of country life, a precursor of the happy days when all large estates shall be cut up into three-acre holdings, every landlord summarily dispossessed, and notice to quit served even on the fairies.

Every here and there throughout the country it fortunately is still possible, with a little research, to unearth a ghost or interview a real witch. North Lincolnshire was harried over and over again by the hordes of the North, and not only place names but also patronymics, personal characteristics and tradition, show that they made settlements in this district. It might have been expected, therefore, that much of their grim and other-world superstition would still linger in this division of the shire. Nothing of the sort really occurs. Puritan earnestness, eighteenth-century lukewarmness, and modern newspapers have effectually banished it. Not a trace of sacredness on account of Lok's devising the death of Balder by means of the mistletoe yet lingers round that plant. It is now only dear, as in other districts, to the amatory customs of Christmas. It seems likely, however, that the taboo pronounced upon the plant in northern mythology has kept its representation out of our churches. Five miles from Great Grimsby, the metropolis of cod-fish, lies a Wold parish, where at first sight all seems very dull and matter-of-fact, glamour of every kind having long faded into the light of common day, or (still more nauseously modern) of paraffin. But a little research has discovered some relics of Paganism which are worth putting on record. Even at Grimsby, unlikely as it would seem among its multiform varieties of dissent, every Christmas produces a genuine survival of pre-reformation belief. Children parade the streets and neighbouring villages bearing a wax-doll, laid in cotton-wool inside a box, and singing carols. This is nothing else than the Bambino, so familiar to all travellers in Italy, the Child who was "wrapped in swaddling clothes and laid in a manger," and they who drop pence into the oyster-shell held out by the children, unconsciously act over again the part of the Wise Men.

The utilitarian character of the district will be seen from a remark of one of the natives made to us: "I thinks nowt to flowers; there's nowt to eat in 'em." How truly has the Laureate sketched their Philistinism by putting into the mouth of such a woman in such a village!

"E niver knawd nowt but booöks, an' booöks as thou knaws, bëant nou!"

And how expressive in its inexpressiveness their dialect is, may be gathered from a single example: "When you're coom to seventy, ye'll think—what now?" Rustic affairs are ordered better at present than in the last century, when Johnson remarked to Boswell that there was not a single orchard in Lincolnshire "on account of the general negligence of the county." Let us hope that it will not sound ill-omened if we trust, in the present season of depression, that there will be no more examples of the sage's "clergyman of small income, who brought up a family very respectably, which he chiefly fed on apple-dumplings."

Turning first to the folk-lore connected with animals, the pig bears off the palm in Lincolnshire estimation. Old folk in our village never kill a pig when the moon is waning, or the bacon will waste when put into the pot. The creature should always be killed as the moon is increasing, then the bacon is sure to swell. It is but neighbourly to send a dish of pig's fry ("pig-fare," as the term is) to a friend; but the dish must on no account be washed when it is returned. It must be left soiled, else the bacon will not cure. So with "beestlings" (the milk of the first three milkings after a cow has calved), the pail must never be washed, or the cow will "go dry." Bees of course are fateful creatures; they must be told when their master dies, or they will soon disappear. As a specimen of popular natural history, we may note that the caterpillar of a death's-head moth was brought to us with the information volunteered that it would turn into a mole. The mole itself is firmly believed to throw up its hills every three hours. The badger has its legs on one side shorter than those on the other: hence it runs fastest in a ploughed field, where it can have one set of legs on a higher level than the others by running along a furrow. Shrews and hedgehogs are always to

be killed, if possible. Vague, unknown powers of mischief are theirs. Toads, frogs, and newts are not much better; they will "venom" a man if possible. Cut a worm in half with a spade; it makes no difference to the creature, after a few days the bits will have joined again. Winter thrushes are always called "Captain Cook thrushes;" why, we cannot divine. It is very unlucky to "flit" a cat (*i.e.*, take it with you when you move in the general turn-out of Lincolnshire on old May Day, 13th May); but if you must take it with you, rub its paws with butter in the new house, and it will surely stay. Better still, keep it a night in the kitchen oven (cold, of course), and then it will never think of quitting its new home. If bitten by a fox, you will certainly die within seven years.

Watching the church porch on the Eve of St. Mark's Day, in order to see the ghosts of those who were to die during the following year, was a superstition firmly believed in, though few dared to practise it. At the neighbouring church of Laceby, it is upon record that a curate called Vicars and a tailor named Hallywell, after "using divers ceremonies," watched on the mystic eve. Vicars fell asleep, when his companion "sees certain shapes, and Vicars amongst them, who died in ye next year. This sight made Hallywell so aghast that he looks like a Ghoast ever since. The number of those who died, whose phantoms Hallywell saw, was, I take it, about four-score." An old lady used to talk of a mysterious phantom like an animal of deep black colour, which appeared before belated travellers. On hearing that we had been attacked at midnight by a large dog, she eagerly inquired: "Had it any white about it?" and when we assured her that it had a white chest, she exclaimed in thankfulness: "Ah! then it was not the shag-foal!" No passing bell was ever rung after sunset. It would have portended the direst calamity. One woman in a fairly respectable position begged seriously for a piece of Communion money, to be made into a ring to keep off fits. When a couple was being married, it was firmly believed that the first one who knelt when being blessed would die first. Others said, the first who should eat on reaching home would assuredly meet this fate. It was direfully unlucky to keep pea-

cock feathers in a house. If a pigeon flew to the window of the room where a sick person lay, it was a certain omen of death. Old folks remembered getting up early to see the sun dance on Easter morning. The widow of a man who was killed many years ago in a tavern brawl, told us that before she knew of his death, she heard his ghost come stamping upstairs. It said, "Lie still, good bairn," to her, whereupon she covered her head; and then on hearing it stamp downstairs again, put her head up from under the bedclothes, and perceived the strongest smell of brimstone she ever smelt.

May Day was the village saturnalia; not May 1, but May Day by Old Style, May 13. Within the last twenty years we have heard in the village public shot after shot being fired behind the house for a kettle as a prize, while peals of laughter resounded through the still spring evening. The parish clerk had been a notable shot at kettles in his day. "I got fifteen kettles," he told us; "ten years running, I got one. There's two in North America, two in Australy, and one at Legbourne. We kept three oursens, and sold the rest. I won a couple o' Queen metal teapots too, and a guinea 'at'!" Much fighting, drinking, and dancing went on at these village feasts thirty years ago; the "lasses" ran races down the road for "gown-pieces," and donkey-racing was popular. The regular prizes for a donkey-race were: 1st, a bridle; 2nd, a pair of spurs; 3rd, a jockey's whip. A powerful farmer of the parish stopped these varied entertainments because in a wet hay-time the men would not work, and always stayed off their ordinary labour for two or three days drinking; "and a gude thing, too!" said a village wife, who told us of this suppression of the gaieties. Ten years before that time the cock-pit was a recognised institution in the village. Worse still, the pit was dug in the parson's garden, for of course in those days he was non-resident! "Pancake Tuesday" only ranked second to May Day in feasting and revelry. A "pancake bell" sounded from some churches. Now all these jollities have disappeared, and life has become very sombre. Almost the only relaxation now comes from the "lasses" going home to see their mothers for a fortnight in May, and from going a-begging on

St. Thomas's Day. Then all the old (and many of the young) women parade through the village, and call at all the substantial houses. The village shop perhaps gives them a candle apiece; one farmer gives each family a stone of flour; another a piece of meat; yet a third brews a quantity of hot elder-wine, and each woman has a glass and a piece of plum-cake. All well-to-do people give the widows a shilling each; many are badgered into sending out five shillings, or even more, for the troop to divide as they choose. Then ensues, as may be expected, many a quarrel. The masterful obtain portions, the poor and the weak get none. Yet this annual "sportula" of Lincolnshire villages is much looked forward to and enjoyed.

Among the miscellaneous superstitions and folk-lore of our village, it may be noted that no eggs must on any account be brought into a house after sunset. An old lady, lately dead, would "call her boys" (forty years old) "finely," if she heard them sharpening a knife or the like after that time of the day. She always put a pinch of salt into the churn to keep the witches out. Whenever a baby made its first visit, it was necessary to give it something at every house it entered, either a penny, an egg, a piece of cake, or the like. No woman at a wedding ought to have a bit of black about her. Lasses used to try how many years it would be before they were married, thus: at the first new moon of the year their eyes were bound with a new silk handkerchief, which had never been washed. Then they were led out into the garden, and told to look up and count how many moons they could see. If they saw two, three, five, or whatever the number might be, so many years they were told would elapse before marriage. This ceremony always gave an occasion for lovers, farm-servants, and the like, it may be noted, to swing lanterns and lamps before the girls' eyes, and could not fail to create much fun. In a thunderstorm it was needful that all doors should be opened. All fires were not caused by lightning. It was well known that a stackyard was consumed some forty years ago by two men who were out poaching. The one was tipsy, and imperious even when not in his cups. So that when he pointed the gun at

his comrade, and threatened to shoot him unless he at once set fire to a farmer's stacks, by way of winding up their evening's amusement with a bonfire, the man thought it wiser to comply. The "first-foot" belief of the Scotch on New Year's Day does not come down so far as Lincolnshire, but we knew an old farmer and his niece who always took care on that day to be the first to leave the house, and to return with something in their hands—an egg, a flower, or piece of holly. A clergyman on the Wolds, who possesses a church with a fine echo, has created his own folk-lore for New Year's Day. As soon as twelve o'clock has brought the end of the old year he leaves his study, and opening the door shouts out "A happy New Year to you!" which is immediately returned by the echo; it being what Mark Twain calls, in his amusing paper on the subject, a seven-powered echo.

In a few more years the harmless beliefs of superstition and folk-lore will have utterly died out in North Lincolnshire. In just the same manner did the Orcades and Hamadryades, together with many more bright creatures of fancy, disappear from Grecian mythology as the study of wisdom and philosophy advanced. Ere long there will be little room left for fancy and imagination in England. We all grow more matter-of-fact and prosaic year by year. The Golden Year will speedily dawn when all will become virtuous and educated on compulsion, a contented race, each one cultivating his own allotment, and milking his cow. We end abruptly, overpowered by these delights, only asking one question, Shall we all then be happy? Does spade-husbandry and reading good books seem the final end of "a being breathing thoughtful breath"? Perhaps some will cherish a vague longing, amid all this social progress, for the dear old fairy-tales and imaginative beliefs of their childhood.



Old Fulham and Putney Bridge.

They now at Putney pass the wood-piled bridge,
On either side an ivied church, and ridge
Of gentle rising hills, bedecked with green,
And groves apparent made for beauty's queen ;
Here Nature lavished all her stores so kind,
To please the fancy or to charm the mind.

BEFORE old Fulham Bridge, or as it is more commonly called, Putney Bridge, was built in the year 1728, the ancient ferry, which dated from the time of the Conquest, was used by all persons travelling to and from London to the west of England ; consequently, as far back as the sixteenth century, the want of a bridge at this part of the Thames was greatly felt, for at that time there were none between those of London and Kingston.

The approach to the ferry at Fulham was on the site of the draw-dock on the east side of the old bridge, and that of Putney, by the opening to the hythe, still existing, in the river wall at the lower end of Brewhouse Lane, which lane was named after the brewery hard by, where traded, nearly the whole of the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth centuries, the ancestors of Oliver Cromwell. Only recently, some workmen, while removing some waterpipes, came upon part of the landing-stage of Fulham Ferry, the oak planking being quite black and perfectly sound.

Fulham was originally called Foulhame, some say on account of the foul, marshy nature of the land, others, because abundant water-fowl found a home in the marshes. The name given by the Celts to Putney was Pwtian or Putten, and by the Saxons Puttenhythe, after the hythe above mentioned. And now, in a few short months, the last vestige of the old timber bridge which connected these two ancient towns, and which, since the rebuilding of Kingston, was the oldest spanning of the Thames, will be swept away, giving place to the costly granite structure erected by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

And yet the old bridge is not the first that has crossed the river in this neighbourhood, for Lord Essex constructed one of boats early in November, 1642, to follow King Charles I., who, with his army, was quartered at Kingston, where he had retreated by crossing Kingston Bridge, after having un-

successfully stormed some earthworks thrown up by the Republican forces at Parsons Green in Fulham.

Memorable Accidents, of Tuesday the 15th November, 1642, thus mentions the event :

"The Lord-General hath caused a bridge to be built upon barges and lighters over the river Thames, between Fulham and Putney, to convey his army and artillery over into Surrey, to follow the King's forces ; and he hath ordered that forts shall be erected at each end thereof to guard it ; but for the present, the seamen, with long boats and shallops, full of ordinance and muskets, lie there upon the river to secure it."

This bridge crossed from Brewhouse Lane, a lane leading from Parsons Green, where the two armies met, to the Thames, to the Putney shore ; the fort there remained intact until about the year 1845, when it was removed, and was situated in the market-grounds immediately below the Cedars Estate.

Putney was for some time the headquarters of the Parliamentary army, councils being held in the parish church, the members sitting round the communion-table.

Twenty-seven years later, in the month of April, 1671, a Bill for building a bridge over the Thames from Fulham to Putney was introduced into the House of Commons, and met with considerable opposition. (*Vide Grey's Debates*, vol. i., pp. 4, 5.)

Mr. Jones, the member for London, argued that the Bill would question the very being of London—that next to pulling down the borough of Southwark nothing could ruin it more. All the correspondence westward for fuel, grain, and hay, if the bridge were built, would not be kept up. London required a free passage at all times ; and if a bridge, why, a sculler could scarcely pass at low water. 'Twould alter the affairs of the watermen to the King's damage, and the nation's cost.

Sir William Thompson said it would make the skirts of London too big for the body. It would cause sands and shelves, affect the navigation, and cause ships to lie as low as Greenwich.

Mr. Boscowan remarked, If a bridge at Putney, why not have one at Lambeth ? Neither Middlesex nor London required it.

Sir John Bennett said the Corporation would agree to it if thereby they were secured from another bridge at Lambeth.

The Lord Mayor said if carts went over, the City must be destroyed. He heard it was to be of timber, which would hinder the tide, that watermen must stay till it rose. When between the bridges the streams were abated, in time no boat would pass, and the river be rendered useless for navigation.

The Bill was lost, fifty-four members being for and sixty-seven against it.

It was chiefly through the exertions of Sir Robert Walpole that the bridge was ultimately built; indeed, the old centre lock, removed in 1870 to give space in consequence of increased water traffic, was named after the great statesman.

The story goes, that one day Sir Robert, after attending the King at Hampton Court, was returning with all speed to Westminster, to take part in some important debate in the House—or possibly he may have been late for dinner—when, on arriving at Putney, he saw the ferry-boat high and dry on the opposite shore, and no watermen about. It was in vain he and his servant shouted across the river, for the ferrymen were enjoying themselves in the Swan Tavern, and did not care to leave good liquor merely to ferry over a couple of horsemen. So there and then Sir Robert made a vow that a bridge should take the place of the Fulham and Putney Ferry. There may be some truth in the story; however, it was almost entirely through Sir Robert Walpole's influence that the Act was passed in the 12 Geo. I., 1726, "for Building a Bridge cross the River *Thames*, from the Town of Fulham in the County of *Middlesex* to the Town of Putney in the County of *Surrey*."

When, therefore, the broad-faced and very corpulent cavalier, with legs cased in jack-boots, as Thackeray in his lectures on "The Four Georges," describes Sir Robert, galloped from Arlington Street to Richmond Lodge, on the afternoon of the 14th of June, 1727, to wake a little red-faced gentleman in a night-cap, and hail him as His Sacred Majesty King George II., the occupation of the ferrymen of Fulham and Putney was as good as gone.

In his paper on Old Fulham Bridge,

read before the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, Mr. J. F. Wadmore says: "The importance in which the matter was thus regarded may be best understood by the number and influence of the illustrious list of noblemen and gentlemen who were appointed Commissioners to carry out the Act. Amongst them we find the Lord High Chancellor, the Lords Privy Seal, Steward and Chamberlain for the time being, the Dukes of Somerset, Richmond, Bolton, Bedford, and Newcastle, the Earls of Lincoln, Peterborough, Burlington, Scarborough, Grantham, Godolphin, and Hertford, Lords Viscount Townshend, St. John, Falmouth, Lord Percy, De La Warr, Onslow, Walpole, Lord Viscount Palmerston, Lord Malpas, Lords William, Henry, and Nassau Powlet, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Knights of the Bath, Baronets, Knights, Judges, officials, and a large number of Honourables, Right Honourables, and Esquires, Members of Parliament, and others, to the number of not less than 110, including the Lord Mayor for the city of London."*

The first meeting of the Commissioners was held at the old Swan Tavern, before referred to, when sixty-eight noblemen and gentlemen attended. This tavern, built in the reign of William III., with its trim tea-garden, was a very picturesque specimen of an old waterside inn. In the elaborate iron-work which supported the sign was wrought the date 1698. The Fulham Light Infantry Volunteers, raised by Captain Meyrick in 1800, used to parade here, and mention is made of the Swan by Captain Marryat in *Jacob Faithful*. It was completely destroyed by fire in 1871.

Eight designs for bridges were submitted to the Commissioners "appointed for the Building of the Bridge," two of which, one of timber, the other of stone, were by Mr. John Price, who rebuilt the Church of St. Mary's, Colchester, and the Canons, near Edgeware, belonging to the Duke of Chandos. The other competitors were Captain Perry; Mr. Thomas Ripley, who built for his patron, Sir Robert Walpole,

* See *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, vol. vi.

Houghton Hall, Norfolk, the Admiralty, Whitehall, and other public works; his name, as Mr. Wadmore reminds us, occurs more than once in Pope's *Essays*:

Who builds a bridge who never drove a pile,
Should Ripley venture all the world would smile.

Again—

Heaven visits with a taste the wealthy fool,
And needs no rod, but Ripley with his rule.

There were also Mr. William Halfpenny, the author of *Magnum in Parvo; or, the Marrow of Architects*; Mr. Godson; and Sir Jacob Ackworth, the designer of Old Kingston, Chertsey, Staines, Datchet, and Windsor Bridges, who submitted two designs. These were all to be of timber. The whole were referred to a committee for consideration, and by the advice of Sir William Osborne, one of Sir Jacob Ackworth's was selected. The building of the structure was entrusted to Mr. Thomas Phillips, carpenter to George III.

It was owing, no doubt, to the interest taken by Mr. Cheselden, the eminent surgeon and anatomist, in the construction of the abutments and toll-houses, which accounted for Faulkner, in his *History of Fulham*, erroneously stating that "the plan of the bridge was drawn by Mr. Cheselden, surgeon of Chelsea Hospital," causing a local wit of the time to remark that he was the right man to construct such a piece of architecture, as it had so many wooden legs.

The estimated cost for building the bridge with the toll-houses and abutments was £11,555 16s. 8d.; but the total cost, including that of the Bill, approaches, purchase of the ferry, and other rights, amounted to £23,084 14s. 1d.

For their interests in the ferry were paid:

	£ s. d.
To the most noble Sarah Dutches dowager of Marlborough Lady of ye Manor of Wimbledon—For her Graces Interest in ye Ferry from Putney to Fulham	0.364 10 6
To the R ^t Rev ^d . the Lord Bishop of London Lord of ye Manor of Fulham in right of ye Church—For his Lordships Interests in ye Horse Ferry from Fulham to Putney	0.023 0 0

The right that the Bishops of London held under the ferry, to pass free of toll for ever, was reserved.

The celebrated Sarah was for eighteen

years Lady of the Manor of Wimbledon and Putney.

According to Sir Jacob Ackworth's plan, the length of the bridge was to be 786 feet, and the width 24 feet, with a clear water-way of 700 feet, with twenty-six openings or locks, and there were to be "on the sides of the way over the Bridge Angular Recesses for the Safeguard and Convenience of Foot-passengers going over the same."

In consequence of alterations made in 1870 and in 1872, the openings were reduced to twenty-three, but, in other respects, the structure remained to the last according to the original plan.

The bridge was eventually opened for foot-passengers on the 14th of November, 1729, and on the 29th for all traffic. The secretary, Mr. Eden, was ordered, at a meeting at the Lottery Office on the 13th, "to be at Fulham to-morrow morning at 9 of the Clock" to put the tollmen on their duty, and to give notice to the churchwardens of both parishes to warn the ferrymen not to ply; "and that he do fix a Paper at each end of the Bridge giving Public Notice of the Proceedings of ye Proprietors this Day relating to this Affair, and that he do Publish in ye News-Papers an Account of the Toll as settled by Act of Parliament."

In Fog's *Weekly Journal* for November 15, 1729, under "Home News," we find that "Several Gentleman have already crossed over the Bridge on Horsback;" and in the same journal for the 22nd of the same month, and also in the *British Gazetteer*, "Last Friday His Royal Highness the Prince went to hunt in Richmond Park, and on going thither and returning back passed over the new Bridge between Fulham and Putney, in a Coach and Six, with two other Coaches in his Retinue, attended by his guards, which was the first time of any Coach passing over the same. And His Royal Highness was pleased to order five Guineas for the workmen."

Formerly the King paid £100 annually for the passage of himself and his household over the bridge.

Before the completion of the toll-houses, the proprietors met at Will's Coffee House; the Lottery Office, Whitehall; the Devil Tavern, Fleet Street; the White Lyon, and the Bull in Putney—the latter is still standing;

and in Fulham, at the Swan, the Queen's Head, King's Head, and King's Arms.

The tollmen were provided with "hatts and gowns," which gowns were to be of a "good substantial cloth of a Deep blue Colour, and lined with blue Stuff or Sheloone." They were also supplied with staves with brass or copper heads. Bells, too, were ordered to be hung "on the tops of the toll-houses to give notice of any disorder that might happen, so that the collectors might go to the assistance of each other as there might be occasion." Precautions not unnecessary, when we remember that over the bridge was the direct road to Putney Heath, (where the notorious Jerry Abershaw was gibbeted), and Wimbledon Common, haunts of the highwayman and footpad.

In the year 1751 the old custom of swearing the clerks and tollmen to the "Fidelity of their Office" was gone through.

One or two items taken from the old account-books may prove interesting :

	£ s. d.
1733, Jan. 5. Subscribed towards y ^e New Organ that has been lately Erected in Fulham Church	10 0 0
1749, May. Paid at 3 times Advertising the Breakfast at Putney Bowling-green House	0 6 0
1749, May. Paid at Advertising the Prince's Plate to be Row'd for, &c. (This appears to have been rowed for annually).	0 2 3
1749, July 9. Paid for taking up a Buckett that had laid 2 years in y ^e Thames, and very little y ^e wors	0 0 6
1750, May 15. Paid towards the subscription of Epsom Races	3 3 0
1750, May 15. Paid to Toll Men to Drink as usual in the Race Week	0 2 6
1752, April 13. Gave the Toll Men to drink being the First £10 day	0 1 0
1752, Aug. 9. Paid Expenses at Sending two Irish Fellows to Clerkenwell New Jail for Assaulting and Beating the Toll Man on his Duty on Sunday the 9 th July	0 12 6
1753, April 23. Paid to Advertising a Race on Putney Heath	0 2 0
1755, Feb. 1. Expenses of taking 2 Men before Justice Beaver, & Carrying one of them to Bridewell that knocked James Merritt down & otherwise used him very ill	0 5 6
1755, Feb. 1. Paid the Constable for his Trouble in y ^e affair	0 5 0
1755, Feb. 8. Paid Justice Beaver at Swearing self and Toll Men, and his trouble in Committing one of the Persons to Bridewell that abused the toll Men	0 5 0
1755, Dec. 31. Gave the Two Blind Fiddlers	0 1 0

In 1735, when the Bill was before Parliament for the proposed new bridge at Westminster, the proprietors became much alarmed that it would seriously interfere with their interests, and petitioned the House to that effect.

At a meeting on the 3rd of March, "Mr. Conduit comes in and acquaints the Gent^t that it is his Opinion, and he finds it also, upon talking with Sir Charles Wager and Sir Robert Walpole and other gentlemen, to be their Opinion, that wee Should on occasion of the Bill now depending in Parl^{mt} for a Bridge at Westm^r, Petition the House of Commons for their regard to Our property, and for easing us with respect to the rates and Assem^{ts} Imposed by the Town of Putney and Fulham, and thereupon Mr. Conduit read a draft of a Petition for that purpose, and left it with the Gentlemen to consider and alter and amend as they should think fit, he being obliged to go somewhere else."

Theodore Hook lived the latter part of his life at Egmont Villa, near the bridge at Fulham. One day when he and a friend were looking at the bridge, from the lawn which ran down to the river, the latter asked if it was a good investment. "I don't know," said Hook, "but you have only to cross it, and you are sure to be tolled."

In days gone by, the bridge was a favourite resort of the lovers of the gentle craft, and many a fishing punt has been made fast to the old oak piles; but of late years the rod and line have not been seen, except when old Honest John Phelps, the last of the Fulham watermen, has occasionally moored his boat to one of the locks, and now and again hooked a roach or dace.*

Honest John will tell you that sometimes when Hook engaged him to row on the river, he, Theodore, would provide himself with a huge horse-pistol, and suddenly discharge it when passing close to another wherry, particularly if it carried elderly ladies.

Hook died at his river-side residence, and was buried in Fulham churchyard.

In 1877 the doom of the old bridge was sealed. In that year an Act was passed, giving power to the Metropolitan Board of Works to purchase, and free of toll, the

* The Phelps family is the oldest in Fulham, the name first appearing in the parish register in the year 1593.

metropolitan bridges, and to rebuild those of Battersea, Fulham, and Hammersmith. On the 26th of June, 1880, in a deluge of rain, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales declared the old bridge free of toll for ever; and in such another deluge the Prince, on the 12th of July, 1884, laid the stone of the new one, which was opened by his Royal Highness on the 29th of May of this year.

When Arthur Onslow took the chair on the 26th of July, 1726, at the first meeting of the Commissioners, two resolutions were passed: the first was that a humble petition to his Majesty should be presented, praying for power to build the bridge; the second was, "That such a bridge be built as may supply the present exigency, and be useful for the building of a more substantial bridge, as there may be occasion." And now in the year 1886, the building of the "substantial bridge" has been completed, and opened to the public, and the *temporary* old wooden bridge closed for all time, having stood for nearly 160 years the ravages of frosts, time, and tide, remaining a sturdy old structure to the last.

A. CHASEMORE.



Municipal Offices: Carlisle.

By RICHARD S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.

WO things should be kept in mind in studying the municipal history of Carlisle. *First*, that it was re-founded by the Red King, when it had long laid waste, as a military post. A military post it always remained until the union of the two kingdoms under one crown: it then fell into great poverty; it developed some trade at the end of the last century, and finally has become a great railway centre. *Second*, that its municipal history is one long and most interesting struggle for supremacy between the democratic trade guilds, eight in number, and the oligarchic guild mercenary or corporation. I have elsewhere told in print some of its most exciting episodes. Carlisle, of course, had its struggle with the Crown for leave to manage its own affairs. Carlisle differs from Colchester, whose insti-

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tutions, Mr. Round hints, may have a continuity with Roman ones. Carlisle is cut off by a waste period of two hundred years from any continuity with Roman institutions. Colchester's name is Roman; Carlisle's is British.

Equally with Mr. Round have I found a difficulty in making a satisfactory system of arrangement of the offices. My readers must take them as they come:

(1) CITIZENS.—In the Pipe Roll of the 31 Henry I. (5th August, 1130, to 4th August, 1131) is the following entry:

Chaerleolium. Hildredus reddit compotum de XIIIII li. & XVI s. & VI d. de veteri firma de Chaerleolio & de Maneris Regis. Et in operibus Civitatis de Chaerleolio, videlicet in Muro circa Civitatem faciendo liberavit XIIIII li. & XVI s. et VI d. et quietus est.

In the Pipe Roll for the 4 Henry II. (19th December, 1157, to 18th December, 1158) is the following entry:

Et idem vicecomes reddit compotum de XX li. de dono Ciuitatis Carleolii.

And in the Pipe Roll for 33 Henry II. (19th December, 1186, to 18th December, 1187):
Cives Carleolii reddunt compotum de LX m de Dono suo.

In the Chancery Fine Roll, 5 Henry III. (28th October, 1218, to 27th October, 1219) is the writ to the Sheriff of Cumberland, in which we find:

Rex &ct Scientia quod &ct plenius didicimus quod eo tempore quo Cives nostri Carleolii habuerunt Ciuitatem nostram Carleolii ad firmam &ct.*

It would be easy to multiply instances from the Pipe Rolls of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and from other documents showing that Carlisle was a city (*civitas*) and its governing body citizens (*cives*): all the charters of Carlisle from the lost one of Henry II. (recited in one of Henry III.) use these terms, and in all of them up to the Governing Charter of 13 Charles I., the style of the Corporation is "Mayor and Citizens" (*Maior et Cives*). That charter altered it to "Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs and Citizens" (*Maior, Aldermannii, Ballivi et Cives*), a style which we even now much prefer to that imposed

* This writ gives most valuable information as to the early municipal history of Carlisle, and the mills, fisheries, and tolls which the citizens held of the King.

upon us by the Municipal Corporations Reform Acts.*

On the seal of Carlisle is the legend :

S' COMMVNIS : CIVIVM : KARLIOLENSIS.†

Instances of this exist among the Corporation muniments over four hundred years old. It should be noticed that Carlisle is a royal city; *Cives nostri* and *civitatem nostram* in the King's writ cited above.

(2) BURGESSES.—On the other hand, in the same Pipe Rolls of Henry II., Richard I. and John, we find the term *Burgum* and *Burgenses* applied to Carlisle, thus, 5 Henry II. (19th December, 1158, to 18th December, 1159):

Idem vicecomes reddit compotum de LX m̄ de dono Burgi de Carleolii.

And in the 6 Richard I., 1195, we find this :

In Soltis, per breve Regis Ipsius Vicecomiti LII li. pro LII li. quas Burgenses de Carleolio comodaverant domino Regi ad facienda negotia sua de firma ejusdem Civitatis, quam ipsi Burgenses tenent in Capite ad firmam de ipso vicecomite.

The first Bishop of Carlisle was appointed in 1133 and died in 1155: from that date to about 1220 the see was either vacant or held by non-resident foreign ecclesiastics. There thus might be doubt whether Carlisle was *Burgum* or *Civitas*.

(3) FREEMEN.—The terms *freemen* and *citizens* seem synonymous: the latter term being used in the charters, which were drafted in London; the former in documents, such as bye-laws, both of city and guilds, of home manufacture. The right to the *freelidge* has been the subject of long and exciting contests, culminating in the famous Mushroom Elections at Carlisle. The story, too long to be told here, is given in my "M.P.'s of Cumberland and Westmoreland, 1660-1867."

(4) OUTMEN.

(5) FORONERS.

(6) SCOTCHMEN.—The inhabitants of the British islands, who were not freemen, were divided into *Outmen*, *Foroners* and *Scotchmen*,

* Section 6 of the Act of 1835 seemed to reduce the style of all places, cities and boroughs alike, to *mayor, aldermen, and burgesses*; but the Act of 1882 allows cities to use *mayor, aldermen, and citizens*.

† Among the *placita quo warranto* to Edward I., is one of great local importance, *versus Majorem et Communiam Karleolii* (Mayor and Commonalty of Carlisle).

but the distinction between the three is not clear. Anyone who came from the north side of the Blackford, which is only four miles north of Carlisle, was a Scotchman, and as such a pariah; he was not allowed to tarry in Carlisle unknown to the mayor, to walk about at night, or to learn or practise a trade there. *Outmen* in some cases meant members of the guilds who resided in the country: at other times it seems to mean persons not so connected with the guilds, but residing in the vicinity. *Foroners* meant all other people. The dealings of *Outmen* and *Foroners* in the market were viewed with much jealousy.

(7) MAYOR.—The first mention of a mayor of Carlisle is in a *Quo Warranto* of 20 Edward I., 1292, which is directed against the mayor and commonalty of Carlisle.* But a subsequent charter of Edward II., in 1316, is directed to the citizens without any mention of the mayor at all, so that he may have been a mere spontaneous or voluntary creation of the citizens which the Crown did not recognise.† The next charter which mentions a mayor is that of 26 Edward III., 1353, which recites, among other things (we quote from a translation made for the purpose of a trial about the fisheries in Eden) that

The citizens of our city of Carlisle have been accustomed to have among the liberties and customs belonging to the said city the full return of all writs as well of summons of the Exchequer as of all other writs whatsoever, and one market twice in every week, that is to say, on Wednesday and Saturday, and a fair on the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary in every year, for fifteen days next following the said Feast. And a *free guild* and a *free election of their mayor and bailiffs* within the said city, and two coroners amending the assize of bread, wine, and ale broken gallows infangtheof; and also to hold pleas of our Crown, and to do and exercise all things which belong to the office of *sheriff and coroner* in the city aforesaid; also the chattels of felons and fugitives condemned in the aforesaid city, and to be quit of all fines and amerriaments of the county and suits of the county and wapentake.

The charter goes on to say that "the aforesaid liberties and quittances belonging

* Alan de Penington is said to have been Mayor of Carlisle in 1282 (*Transactions Cumberland and Westmoreland Archaeological Society*, vol. i., p. 94), but no authority is given for the statement.

† The earliest charter granted to Carlisle was by Henry II. It was burnt, but is recited in a charter of Henry III., which confirms to the citizens of Carlisle the liberties and customs which they had hitherto enjoyed, and it grants them *Gildam mercatoriam liberam ita quod nihil inda respondeant aliquibus*.

to the said city they have had from time whereof memory is not," *i.e.*, by prescription. Now, legal memory begins from the first year of King Richard I., or 1189, and we may therefore suppose Carlisle had a mayor, bailiffs, and coroners at that time. Probably they had, or pretended to have; but they certainly had not got the full liberties claimed in this charter of Edward III. (1353), for in 1195 they are negotiating for liberty, *ad facienda sua negotia*, to do their own business, as told before. But by 1353 they had clearly got, and had had for some time, full liberty to "do their own business," and that liberty of local self-government Carlisle has retained from that time down to the days of the Local Government Board.

A charter of the 9 Elizabeth takes the form of an *inspeximus* of a writing with schedule annexed, made by the commonalty of the city of Carlisle under the common seal. This instrument states that it was agreed that the government of the city should be by the mayor, with eleven worshipful persons of the city. That the mayor should not do any act without the assent of the majority of the eleven. Also, that the mayor and eleven should choose to them twenty-four able persons, and that the thirty-six should choose the mayor. That at the death of any of the thirty-six they should fill up the number. This charter contains an *inspeximus* of certain resolutions of the corporation in the nature of bye-laws. These declare that the officer shall be annual, and no person shall be re-elected to the same office for the space of three years under certain penalties.

The governing charter 13 Charles I. vested the election of mayor in the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and twenty-four capital citizens. He was to be elected from the aldermen. The office was annual, and the election was to be on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel (29th September). He was sworn in, and civic rejoicings took place on the day of election. The mayor got a yearly fee.

Item that the Mayr for his year beyng shall have for his fee viii.l vi.s viii.d; for wynne, vi.l, and for apprentices in his house on Saint John Ewyn, and Saint Peter Ewyn iii.l.*

In 1573 the law was altered, and he was to have forty marks in respect of all charges, At Martinmas viii.l vi.s viii.d, and at Lady Day and Pentecost each vi.l xiiii.s iiiii.d.*

In later times the mayor's fee was increased to £200 a year. I am sorry to say this bye-law is now obsolete. The distinguishing mark of the Mayor of Carlisle is a white staff or wand, which is carried to this day. In the journal of "A Captain, Lieutenant, and Ancient, all of the City of Norwich," in the British Museum, the following quaint passage relating to Carlisle occurs:

It makes shifte to maintaine a Mayor distinguished by his white staffe and 12 Aldermen his brethren, *sans* cap of maintenance, but their blew bonnets which they are as proud in as our southorne citizens in their beavers.

The following documents, copies of which are entered in one of the corporation muniment books show that the Crown occasionally interfered with the election of the chief magistrate:

28th January 1564.

A submission was made to the L byshop of Carlisle, and — Scrop Deputie warden to the L Scrop, by John Sewell John Patenson John Robison Roger Warwick Robert Key Stephane Dowglas Thomas Dowdry Edward Sewell with others for a rebellion by them made against the quene ma'tie commissioners and the mayr and counsell of the citie for the election of the mayor for the which rebellion they were not only committed to ward by the commissioners but also submitted them selves to the comyssioners who tol their bound to appere afore the quene's ma'tie's counsale at York where upon there humble submission there to them maid was referred over to mak the submision abovesaid in the cathedral church of the said citie in the presence of all the people.

It is a very odd use to turn the cathedral to.

There was another row in the same year, or rebellion, to use the name it is dignified with:

On tuesday after Michelmas anno sexto R. Elizabeth a submission was made by Robert Dalton and two adherents to the reverend father John byshop of Carlisle George Scrop and Richard Lowther Deputies to the L George Scrop for the rebellion and mysdeamours of the said Robert Dalton and his adhorents against the said reverend father and others above being the quenes ma'ties commissioners for the election of the mairalite of Carlell whereas the said Robert Dalton of his owne — in the presents aforesaid and other Injuries of the quenes ma'tie peace — and did give up his frelidge of the said citie.

One might suppose that this Mr. Dalton would be done for; not a bit of it. He

* *Ibid.*

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* *Dormont Book Constitutions and Rules, 1561.*

was mayor next year, and the next part of the story is told by a document termed the "Charter of Disfranchisement," which is thus described by Dr. J. B. Sheppard, in his report to the Historical MSS. Commissioners: The parchment bearing this title is an exemplification (or authenticated copy), under the seal of the Exchequer, of a petition enrolled in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth. In it the Aldermen and some citizens of Carlisle denounce the Mayor of that city, Robert Dalton. They assert that having by his prodigality dissipated a small estate left him by his father, and having never learned an honest profession, he has obtained the office of Mayor, by means of his influence with the most debased of the citizens, and that his object for seeking the office was in order that he might get possession of the revenues, amounting to two hundred pounds a year.

The key to these rows would be an attempt of the Queen (through the Bishop and Lord Scroop) to nominate the mayor, or rather to get the royal nominee elected by the council. Once a party had got the majority in the council, it was very difficult for the minority to do anything else but kick up a row in the street. Then the Bishop and Lord Warden arrested the rioters, took their bail to present themselves at York; from thence they were sent back to Carlisle to make a public submission in the cathedral. This done, the chief rebel or rioter becomes the new mayor, and the new minority try to black his character in an election petition, for the "Charter of Disfranchisement" is nothing more or less.

The report of the Commissions on Municipal Corporations, 1835, writes thus of the Mayor of Carlisle:

He is Chairman of the City Sessions. He presides as Judge in the Court of Pleas. He presides in the Court of "Pie Poudre." He is returning officer at elections. He presides at the council, and at elections of officers. He is Clerk of the Market. He is, by virtue of his office, a Commissioner under the two local Acts, the Police Act and the Lighting and Paving Act. By an ancient bye-law, he is restricted from selling ale and beer. His salary is £200 a year. There is no mansion-house provided. There are small fees arising to him from the City Court, amounting to about £4 or £5 annually. He is expected to exercise hospitality. The expenses of late years have been within the income.

Prior to the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, the mayor had the duty of setting the watch nightly. One of the clauses in the mayor's oath was:

Ye shall see or cause to be sene nyghtly the watchyng of the walles of this citie treuly set, serched and kept for thonor of the quenes ma'tie, the safty of

her subiects, and discharge of you and other officers within this city.*

(8) DEPUTY MAYOR.—The mayor had a deputy who is mentioned in the Constitutions and Rules of 1561, but not in the Governing Charter 13 Charles I.; that document, indeed, expressly requires the presence of the mayor on many occasions; but, spite of this, in the eighteenth century, the office was frequently held by a non-resident country squire.

(9) THE BAILIFFS first appear in the writ of *Quo Warranto* of 20 Edward I. It is addressed *versus Majorem et Communitatem Karleolii*, and the defendants answer under that style *Major et Communitas*, but the jury find that one of the mills in question in the litigation,

situm est infra situm castelli Karleolii ubi Major & Ballivi Karleolii nullum officium † exercere nec solent nisi solum modo percipero theolonea.

The verdict also says, that one of the mills which had been destroyed had been re-erected by the *Major et Communitas*. This distinction seems to point to the bailiffs being mere subordinate executive officials to the mayor and commonalty, and not the predecessors of the mayor, as at Colchester.

The charter of 26 Edward III. (cited in the translation *ante, sub voce Mayor*) gives to the citizens

liberam Gildam et literam eleccionem majoris et ballivorum suorum infra dictam civitatem . . . quodque ballivi ejusdem civitatis possunt implacare coram se breve nostrum de recto patens et breve de recto de dote secundum consuetudinem civitatis praedictæ.

This is expressly stated to be an ancient custom and privilege, and our remarks on the antiquity of the mayor will apply to the bailiffs; but the mayor seems at Carlisle to be an older office than those of the bailiffs.

The charter of Elizabeth does not include the bailiffs in the governing body, and they had no vote in the election of mayor, etc.; but the governing charter of 13 Charles I. first incorporated them into the governing body. Their election under that charter was annual, and took place at the same time as the election of mayor; they were to be elected from the citizens. Though they were judges of the civil court of the city, and had to impanel the juries in criminal

* *Dormont Book Constitutions and Rules, 1561.*

† Obliterated.

cases, they came to be persons of low and inferior station ; in 1835 one was a stable-keeper of inferior description.

They ceased to be appointed after the Act of 1835, but have recently been revived for reasons which will appear under the next office.

Their duties are specified in their oath, which is set out in the Elizabethan bye-laws of 1561.

THE BALIFS OTHE.

1. Ye shalbe trew officers and balifs of this citie and at all tymes redye to serve the quenes maide your mayr and thare lawfull comandments.
2. Ye shall impanell in your enquests betweene partie and partie honeste trew and indifferent men who wyll discharge thare conciance of all such things as shalbe committed to thare charge by thadvice of the mayr etc.
3. Ye shall suffer noe mayntenance ne embracerye in the court nor suffer noe officer member of the court to use any partialite but that Justice be trewly and indifferently ministred as well to the pore as riche.
4. Ye shall se or cause nyghtly to be sene set and serchet the watchmen upon the walles. And if ye fynd ony default declare it to the mayor.
5. Ye shall se that all maner of vittelis cumyng to this market be gud and holesome and sold at a resonable price.
6. Ye shall suffer noe forestallors ne regratators to be wth the precinct of this Citie ne the liberties thereof.
7. Ye shall to thuttermost of your power mayntend and defend all the cities inheritances possessions rights customes and dueties.
8. All thes poynts and articles &c^t as in thend of the main othe.*

The bailiffs were expected to wear gowns, as the following presentment of the Court Leet in 1649 shows :

We order that the present bailiffs of this Cittie shall forthwith provide for either of them a decent gown for the Honnor of this Cittie sub pena.

What with war, famine, and plague, the years from 1641 to 1648 were terribly disastrous to Carlisle. (See *sub voce* Auditor.)

(10) THE SHERIFF.—The charter of 26 Edward III. (cited from the translation *ante*) grants to the

Mayor and within the said city to do and exercise all thing which belong to the office of sheriff . . . in the city aforesaid.

This charter further states that in the 23rd year of Edward III. the sheriff of Cumberland, Thomas de Lucy, had hindered the citizens in the enjoyment of their liberties,

* *Dormont Book Constitutions and Rules, 1561.*

and it therefore confirms and grants to them all their liberties as of old. This charter puts the rights of the citizens very high. The learned town clerk of Carlisle, in a report to the corporation made in 1881, says :

It appears evident that under the above charter the city was, in all but name, a county of itself, being perfectly independent of the county and all county jurisdiction, having its own bailiffs to execute the office of sheriff, and its own coroners, and being free from the payment of any purvey or rate to the county.

Acting upon this report the corporation, in 1882, appointed two bailiffs, and asserted that the mayor and the two bailiffs were sheriffs of Carlisle ; these officials proceeded to deal with recognizances forfeited at the City Quarter Sessions and claimed by the High Sheriff of Cumberland, and succeeded in making good their claim against the High Sheriff, though he was backed up by the Home Office.

(11) CORONERS.—These officers, two in number, first appear in the charter of 26 Edward III. (the passage is cited before) ; they were then ancient officials.

Under the governing charter they were to be annually elected by the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and twenty-four capital citizens from the citizens on the same day as the mayor was elected. The emoluments were small ; in 1835 these offices were and had been held by artificers, or the lower class of freemen.

The coroners ceased to be appointed in 1835 ; but since the City Quarter Sessions were revived in 1874, one coroner has been appointed for the city under the Municipal Corporation Reform Acts.

(12) ALDERMEN.—These do not appear in the charters until the governing charter of 13 Charles I., nor do the constitutions and rules of 1561 contain any form of oath for an alderman ; but the mayor and eleven worshipful persons of the city, to whom the charter of 9 Elizabeth entrusts the government of the city, seem to have enjoyed the title, as we see by the extract from the journal of the captain, lieutenant, and ancient cited before.

Under the governing charter the aldermen held office until death, resignation, or removal. The election was by the mayor and a majority of the aldermen from the citizens ;

removal might be for bad government or for any reasonable cause by the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and capital citizens, the mayor being one.

In the seventeenth century the citizens expected the civic dignitaries to wear gowns and to go to church, as appears from the record of the jury's presentations at the Court Leet, held on Monday, the 22nd October, 1649.

We order that (according to an ancient order) the Aldermen of this City shall attend the Maior upon every Lords day to the Church in their gowns and likewise to attend the Maior in the Markett place at or before the Sermon bell to the Church sub pena vis. viiid. toties quoties, and the Common counsellmen to attend likewise sub pena 3s. 4d. toties quoties.

We order that the present bailiffs of this Cittie shall forthwith provide for either of them a decent gowne for the Honnor of this Cittie sub pena—vis.

In 1835 the senior resident alderman had a pension of £25 a year.

(13) CAPITAL CITIZENS.—These first appear by name in the Governing Charter of 13 Charles I., under which they were twenty-four in number, to be chosen by a majority of the mayor and aldermen, and they could be removed for a just and reasonable cause by the mayor and aldermen. The title no doubt existed earlier than the 13 Charles I., and was applied to the "twenty-four able persons" to be chosen by the "mayor and eleven worshipful persons of the city" under the charter of 9 Elizabeth. No form of oath for capital citizens exists in the corporation records.

(To be continued.)



London Theatres.

BY T. FAIRMAN ORDISH.

No. III.—THE BLACKFRIARS PLAYHOUSE.

VISSCHER'S View of London, bearing date 1616, which has been recently reproduced by the Topographical Society, contains an excellent representation of the Bankside playhouses, which formed the subject of the four preceding papers in the present series of articles. The View, which is panoramic, represents the cities of London and West-

minster in perspective, and the point of view being in Southwark, the playhouses there appear in the foreground of the picture. At this date, 1616, the Rose Theatre had ceased to exist; but the Globe, the Hope or Bear Garden, and the Swan, are delineated with great clearness and some detail. On the Middlesex bank, opposite a spot between the Hope and the Swan, nearer the latter than the former, we see Blackfriars Stairs, near which some boats are moored, and some figures on a wharf are probably the boatmen looking out for hire. These river stairs, here near the Swan (called Paris Garden Stairs), and yonder at Blackfriars, were well-worn by players and playgoers, and it is something to the reverent mind to look upon a contemporary representation of Shakespeare's daily haunts. The fascination of such contemplation is very generally felt, but its usefulness also is great. When the Topographical Society of London was founded at the Mansion House, Dr. Furnivall made some remarkable observations on this point. His whole speech is most interesting, and may be read in the Society's report, but a short excerpt will illustrate the advantage of studying the views and records of London during past periods. After speaking of the city in Chaucer's time, Dr. Furnivall went on to speak of Shakespeare's London, and to describe how he had striven to get at a representation of London Bridge as it existed when Shakespeare was pursuing his calling as player and playwright in London. He wanted to know what kind of a bridge it really was over which Shakespeare walked when he went to the Globe Theatre. Most truly did Dr. Furnivall say, "You cannot conceive a man properly unless you know his surroundings. When he found an allusion in Shakespeare to the rushing tide, or the falling tide, he wanted to know what kind of tide there was under London Bridge at that time, that he might know the idea which was in the poet's mind; and when he found that the old London Bridge of that day was so constructed that when the tide was out it made a fall of about five feet, he could understand that there was such a roar that you could hardly hear a man talking." Dr. Furnivall found what he wanted in a sketch of London Bridge pasted in a book in Pepys's

library, at Cambridge ; but the representation of London Bridge in Visscher's View admirably portrays its construction, showing the breakwaters jutting out from the pillars or columns of each arch, the breakwaters running also under the arches, and in fact surrounding the columns, thus compressing the tide and producing the roar of which Dr. Furnivall speaks so graphically.

The site of the Blackfriars playhouse is marked by, or rather survives in, the present Playhouse Yard, at the back of the *Times* newspaper office. Looking at Visscher's View, and carrying the eye along the houses which extend from Blackfriars Stairs, we have little difficulty in settling for ourselves the position of the old playhouse ; but unfortunately no known representation of it exists. The topography of Blackfriars is described by Cunningham as "a church, precinct, and sanctuary, with four gates." The house and precinct were surrendered to the King on 12th Nov., 1538, and Edward VI, in the first year of his reign, sold the hall and site of the prior's lodgings to Sir Francis Bryan, and in the third year of his reign granted to Sir Thomas Cawarden (Master of the Revels) the whole house, site or circuit, compass and precinct of the late Friars Benchers, within the City of London, the yearly value being reckoned at £19.

This information, as we invariably find in Cunningham, was the best and fullest that had been made known at the time of the publication of his handbook ; but our knowledge on the subject has been much amplified and increased by discoveries made since 1850. From the Report on the Loseley MSS. by the Historical MSS. Commission, in 1879, we learn that the premises which were afterwards converted by Burbadge into a theatre, had long been the nursery of actors and acting. Here it was that Sir Thomas Cawarden, who was Master of the Revels under Henry VIII. and the three succeeding monarchs, had his office and storehouse for theatrical properties ; and here he trained his actors in the presentation of interludes, masques, and comedies. Not only were these entertainments rehearsed and produced for the Court, but at the festivities of the nobles the services of the Blackfriars players were likewise engaged. In a word, the Master of the Revels was the forerunner

of the theatrical manager of later times. Since the publication of the seventh Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, containing these interesting facts, some documents belonging to the years 1553-55 have been discovered at the Public Record Office, which furnish a remarkable addition to the early history of the Blackfriars playhouse. A paragraph in the *Athenaeum* of September 12, 1885, states that these documents "establish the remarkable fact that in the reign of Philip and Mary two tennis 'courses' or 'playes' occupied the internal area of the old church of St. Anne, which had stood for 'two hundred' years. One of the witnesses, whose evidence is recorded in the document, says : 'He is very certen and assuryd that the same place where the same parysche Churche was ys nowe or lately was erectyd and buylidyd a Tennys Court.' This parish church of St. Anne—joined to, but (as the witnesses aver) altogether independent of, the conventional church of the Black Friars—had, together with other buildings, been converted by Sir Thomas Cawarden into the headquarters of the masks and revels. Afterwards it seems to have served during a short period as a place of recreation for the tennis-playing youth of the city ; and it appears all but certain that within so much of its walls as remained was ultimately founded the well-known playhouse."

There is no evidence that there was any break in the existence of the players of the Revels, and apparently the tennis-court co-existed with the business of the Revels Office, offering a curious instance of that co-existence of other amusements with play-acting in early dramatic history, on which stress has already been laid in these articles. There is no trace of a playhouse at Blackfriars before that which was erected by Burbage in 1596 ; but dramatic performances may have been given by the Revels actors in some neighbouring inn-yard. Malone tells us* that Lily's "Campspe" was acted at Blackfriars' Theatre in 1584 ; but that theatre was not constructed till 1596, and the fact was doubtless that the play was produced by the actors in Blackfriars under the Master of the Revels. There are numerous references to Blackfriars plays before the opening of Burbage's theatre in

* *Shakespeare by Boswell*, iii. 61.

1596, which offered considerable difficulty to the student before the discovery of the fact that on this spot had been the headquarters of the Revels since the time of Henry VIII.

James Burbage opened the Theatre in Shoreditch in 1576, the neighbouring Curtain in the following year, and we have seen in our article on these playhouses how the drama flourished when it was no longer peripatetic, but had a local habitation. Doubtless it was the dramatic associations of Blackfriars in the first place which led Burbage to contemplate erecting another playhouse there. The hostility displayed by the city authorities towards the drama was doubtless another consideration, for the Blackfriars was in the Liberties, just without their jurisdiction. There is a personal interest in the possibility of a further element in Burbage's motive. That rivalry which had been steadily increasing between the Burbages and Alleyn may have led them to the spot where Alleyn held considerable property, and where probably he might himself design to erect a playhouse. As afterwards the Burbages transferred the Theatre from Shoreditch to the Bankside, where Alleyn and Henslowe held profitable interests, so the desire for reprisal may have been active in the minds of the Burbages in 1596.

Our knowledge of the construction of Blackfriars Theatre is derived from the Deed of Feoffment, dated 4th February, 1596, from Sir William More, of Loseley, co. Surrey, conveying the premises to James Burbage.* This document had been printed by Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps before the Report on the Loseley MSS. was published. It has been quoted as if only a part of the premises was converted into a playhouse, *viz.*, "the seaven greate upper romes," whereas mention of these occurs only in a long and tedious enumeration of all the rooms in the building. Apparently a yard lay between the house and the Pipe Office, for the "payre of wyndinge stayres with the stayre case thereunto belonginge," leading to the upper rooms "out of the greate yard there which doth lye nexte unto the Pype Office," are conveyed to Burbage by the deed. The premises are described as "beinge within the precincte of the late Blackfryers Preachers

* Signed "James Burbadge," but we have followed the usual spelling, "Burbage."

nere Ludgate, in London." The conveyance gives "free and quiett ingres, egress, and regres to and from the streeete or way leading from Ludgate unto the Thamys over, uppon, and thorouge the same greate yard nexte the said Pipe Office by the wayes nowe thereunto used." The deed also recites the previous ownership of the property, from the time of the gift and grant of it to Sir Thomas Cawarden, which was made 4 Edward VI.*

There is probably some significance in the fact that several nobles resided at Blackfriars. Neighbouring the house purchased by Burbage were the houses of the Earl of Sussex, Lord Hunsdon, and Lord Cobham. Burbage designed his new theatre as a "private" house, and the audiences at Blackfriars appear to have been more aristocratic than at the other playhouses. Various allusions which transpire in the present article will indicate this fact. Here, at Blackfriars, the Revel players had been wont to prepare entertainments for the festivities of the Court and of the noble families; hence the appropriateness of establishing a private theatre on this spot, when the companies of players attained independence under the patronage of the public at large. The opening of Burbadge's theatre indicates the hold of the Elizabethan dramatists upon all classes of the community. The perfection attained in dramatic representation caused impatience with the more or less improvised conditions under which the players inevitably worked when producing plays in the mansions of the nobility, and when Burbage started his "private" house, where plays could be adequately presented without the noise and other disagreeable associations of the "common playhouses," he inaugurated what proved to be a great success.

Not only did the wealthy and the powerful dwell in the vicinity of Blackfriars, but here also art and literature had their abode. Isaac Oliver, the miniature painter; Ben Jonson, who dates his dedication of *Volpone* "from my house in the Blackfriars," and, later on, Sir Anthony Van Dyck, from his settlement in England in 1632, till his death in 1641;†

* J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare* (1883), p. 511. Cunningham says 3 Edward VI. See *ante*.

† In a certificate of strangers dwelling in the precinct of Blackfriars, Dec. 23, 1635, the number of French is stated at 212; that of the Dutch at 128.

and Cornelius Jensen the painter—these were among the inhabitants of the precincts. There were also many Puritans, and they regarded the proposed setting-up of a playhouse in their midst with a sort of wild alarm. They appear generally to have followed the trade of feather-making, and naturally their best customers were among the ungodly frequenters of the theatre. This inconsistency was not likely to escape the satire of the dramatists. In Randolph's *Muses' Looking-Glass* (4to, 1638) we read :

"*Mrs. Flowerdew.*

"Indeed it sometimes prickts my conscience,
I come to sell 'em pins and looking-glasses.

"*Bird.*

"I have their custom, too, for all their feathers :
"Tis fit that we, which are sincere professors,
Should gain by infidels."

And in *Bartholomew Fair* Rabbi Busy is taunted with the feather-makers in the Friars. While noting the inhabitants of the precinct, we must not omit mentioning that the King's printing-house stood here. Standing to-day in Playhouse Yard, in view of the *Times* printing and publishing office, one recalls this fact with a sense of significance. There is a reference to the King's printing-house in the *State Papers* :—

"[1635?] Petition of Edward Manestie, M.A., Chaplain to the late Bishop Lindsell, of Hereford, and of Thomas Bird, M.A., Clerk, lately the King's servant in the Isle of Rhé, and then corrector of the King's printing house in Blackfriars to the King."—*Calendar, 1635-6*, p. 75.

Burbage's enterprise was assailed by a petition to the Privy Council, "from the inhabitants of the Blackfriars," which doubtless arose from the Puritan element among them. This valuable document is given in full by Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps.* We extract the following :

"Whereas one Burbage hath lately bought certaine romes . . . neere adjoyning unto the dwelling houses of the right honorable the Lord Chamberlaine and the Lord of Hunsdon, which rooms the said Burbage is now altering and meaneth very shortly to

Among the latter is "Sir Anthony Vandyke, 2 years, 6 servants, from Linmer."—*Calendar of State Papers, p. 592.*

* *Outlines*, p. 522.

convert and turne the same into a comon playhouse, which will grow to be a very great annoyance and trouble, not only to all the noblemen and gentlemen thereabout inhabiting, but also a generall inconvenience to all the inhabitants of the same precinct, both by reason of the great resort and gathering togeather of all manner of vagrant and lewde persons, that, under cullor of resorting to the playes, will come thither and worke all manner of mischeefe, and also to the greate pestring and filling up of the same precinct, yf it should please God to send any visitation of sicknesse as heretofore hath been ; for that the same precinct is allready growne very populous, and besides that the Playhouse is so neere the Church, that the noyse of the drummes and trumpetts will greatly disturbe and hinder both the minister and parishioners in tyme of Devine service and sermons ; in tender consideracion whereof, as also for that there hath not at any tyme heretofore been used any comon playhouse within the same precinct, but that now all players being banished by the Lord Mayor from playing within the Citie by reason of the great inconveniences and ill rule that followeth them, they now thinkne to plant themselves in liberties," etc.

Connected with this petition there is a curious blunder of Collier's, and a still more curious forgery among the *State Papers*. Collier, by some strange inadvertence, prints the document under date 1576, and all through treats of the Blackfriars Theatre as having been established twenty years before its actual date, 1596.* The forgery alluded to is an alleged counter-petition from the players to the above petition of the Blackfriars inhabitants.† In this document, which is dated 1596, the players are made to say that they "should be ruined if they could not use Blackfriars for their winter performances, as they can only use their new-built house on the Bankside called the Globe in the summer season." Now, we know that the Globe was not constructed till the close of the year 1598, or the beginning of 1599, and there is no doubt that the document is spurious. Annexed to the petition, a note

* *History of Dramatic Poetry*, i. 218-219.

† *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1595-1597*, p. 310.

in the *Calendar* tells us, is another document, recording the unanimous verdict of all the best official and skilled opinion of the year 1860, that this supposed petition from the players is a forgery. The cruelty perpetrated by such forgeries is seen in Collier's work. He repeats his erroneous statement, that the Blackfriars Theatre was built "about 1574-76,"* and treats the petition from the inhabitants to the Council in 1596 as if it referred to a reconstruction of the theatre. He then introduces the spurious counter-petition from the players, with the highest appreciation, dwells lovingly on the fact that Shakespeare is among the petitioners, and speculates upon the significance of his name appearing fifth in the enumeration. It is now very generally known in how many cases Collier was the victim of such impudent fabrications. That low-minded and cynical and mercenary people, incapable of understanding the scholar's lofty devotion and noble enthusiasm, should have thus vitiated his work and marred the results of his lifelong study, is no other than a stigma upon human nature, painfully illustrating the inequality of human endowments and the dread power of the weak over the strong.

As a sequel to the above forgery, there is among the Dulwich muniments a spurious order of the Council that the players' petition be granted. This precious document is addressed to Henslowe, who, with Alleyn, stood in a position of rivalry to the Burbages. It is as follows :

"Mr. Hinslowe—This is to informe you that my Mr. the Maister of the Revelles, hath rec. from the Ll. of the Counsell order that the L. Chamberlens servauntes shall not be distourbed at the Blackefryars according with their petition in that behalfe; but leave shall be given unto them to make good the decaye of the said House, butt not to make the same larger then in former tyme hath bene. From the office of the Revelles this 3 of Maie, 1596.

"RIC. VEALE."†

Small wonder that Collier came to grief among such quicksands. The fact that before the date of Burbage's theatre the

* *History of Dramatic Poetry*, i. 287.

† See *Dulwich Catalogue*, where this document is declared to be a forgery.

Blackfriars precinct had been the headquarters of the drama was as a hot-bed to such forgeries, all the various allusions to Blackfriars plays prior to 1596 lending verisimilitude to the imposture. Later in his work, Collier writes again :

"The Blackfriars Theatre was erected about 1576, by James Burbage and others, who had obtained the patent for playing in 1574. . . . It is not mentioned by John Northbrooke, either because it was not finished when he wrote, or because it was a private house, and not so liable to objection as the two theatres he names. Stephen Gosson speaks of the Blackfriars in his *Plays confuted in five Actions*, printed about 1581; it continued in its original state until 1596, when it was in the hands of Richard Burbage, Shakespeare, and others, and when it was enlarged and repaired, if not entirely rebuilt."*

Thus Collier emphasizes his error by repetition. John Northbrooke did not mention the playhouse, because it did not then exist; and Stephen Gosson's reference in 1581 was to the Revels actors. To what extent these continued to play at Blackfriars after the Burbages came there, does not appear with any clearness. It is supposed that Burbage's Company acted at the Globe in the summer and at the Blackfriars in the winter, and that the "Children of the Queen's Revels," as they were styled, acted at Blackfriars in the summer, while the other company were playing at the Globe.† On the title-page of Ben Jonson's *Case is altered*, printed in 1609, these Revels actors are called "the Children of the Blackfriars," which Collier took to indicate that up to that time they still had the use of the Blackfriars playhouse.‡ But, speaking of the year 1609, Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps writes :

"This was a memorable year in the theatrical biography of the great dramatist, for in the following December the eyry of children quitted Blackfriars Theatre to be replaced by Shakespeare's Company. The latter then included Heminge, Condell, Burbage, and the poet himself."§

* *History of Dramatic Poetry*, i. 327.

† *Ibid.*, i. 342.

‡ *Ibid.*, i. 342.

§ *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare* (ed. 1883), p. 198.

Apparently there is nothing to show definitely to what extent the Revels Company acted at this theatre. Collier says that not long afterwards they acted at the Whitefriars Theatre.*

(To be continued.)



Reviews.

The Bibliography of Sir Walter Raleigh, with Notes.
By T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D. (Plymouth and Exeter, 1886.) 4to., pp. 36.

MOST students know that Dr. Brushfield has been long at work upon the literary and biographical history of one of the greatest of Englishmen, and many of us have seen with pleasure that a portion of his researches have been published in the *Western Antiquary*, that useful ingatherer of western notes. It is now an additional satisfaction to have a complete reprint of these articles in a convenient form, and when we note that Dr. Brushfield's list includes no less than 239 titles, besides notes and additions, it will be seen how thorough has been his work. Much curious literary information is here recorded, and we must congratulate Devonshire upon possessing students who can record so thoroughly facts about the careers of her worthies. Every schoolboy knows Sir Walter Raleigh, but very few students know enough about him, and Dr. Brushfield's bibliographical collection will help us to know more, until in due course we have before us a volume of more mature labours from the same pen.

The Manx Note-Book, a Quarterly Journal of Matters Past and Present connected with the Isle of Man.
January and April, 1886. (Douglas: G. H. Johnson.) 8vo., pp. 96.

The Isle of Man would, if dealt with comprehensively, be "almost unique as a field of archaeological inquiry." The impetus given to the subject by the commission granted to Professor Boyd Dawkins is apparent, and the "Note-Book" gives expression to some of this. Tastefully printed and illustrated, it shows, at all events, that our countrymen in the island are not behindhand in their cultivation of the arts of book-producing. Many articles will be recognised as of special value, and we may mention particularly those on the "Armorial Bearings of the Isle," "Manx Surnames," "Manx Worthies," "Old Manx Families," "Notes from the Registers," and some Manx legends. We are particularly pleased to see that Professor Dawkins's very able and useful "Memorandum on the Antiquities of the Isle of Man" is printed *in extenso*.

The Directory of Second-Hand Booksellers. Edited by ARTHUR GYLES. (Nottingham, 1886.) 12mo., pp. viii, 48.

It is certainly an advantage to have in a handy and pleasant form a directory of booksellers, and we cor-

* *History of Dramatic Poetry*, i. 342.

dially welcome this useful little work, expressing a hope that it may be continued and improved at such times as may be considered advisable.

Transactions of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society. Vol. VI., Part III. (Leicester, 1886.) Clarke and Hodgson. 8vo.

All the papers in this part are of some considerable interest. Particularly we may mention those on "Dean Swift's Mother," "Pedigree of Herick," "Danish Place-names in Leicestershire," and "Extracts from Parish Registers." The Danish settlement in Leicestershire has before this received attention from the student of early English history, and the present contribution is one of considerable importance. There can be no doubt that modern research is tending to establish the fact that large influences by the Scandinavian settlers in this country have made themselves felt in forming the later history.

A Chronicle History of the Life and Work of William Shakespeare, Player, Poet, and Play-maker. By FREDERICK GAND FLEAY. (London: John C. Nimmo, 1886.) 8vo., pp. viii, 364.

Mr. Fleay has devoted so much attention to the Shakespearian drama, and to the difficult questions arising out of the constant changes in the various companies of actors, that he has a good claim to be heard when he produces a new work on the theatrical side of the career of our great dramatist. At the same time, we must acknowledge that his book has disappointed us. It will be of great interest to those who know the subject, and can take the statements with due allowance, but it would be a dangerous book to place in the hands of students, because a large number of mere guesses are set down as undisputed facts. The knowledge exhibited by the author respecting the plays of the period is very considerable, and the appendices—containing Tables (1) of the Quarto Editions of Shakespeare's Plays; (2) of the Quarto Editions of other Plays performed by Shakespeare's Company; (3) of Number of Performances at Court, 1584-1616; (4) of Entries of Plays in the Stationers' Registers, 1584-1640; (5) of Transfers of Copyright in Plays, 1584-1640—will be found valuable by readers.

In dealing with the *Sonnets*, Mr. Fleay does not allude to the interesting suggestion made by Messrs. Tyler and Harrison (on the supposition that "Mr. W. H." was William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke) that the dark lady was Mary Fitton, maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth. He has, however, an hypothesis of his own, based on the belief that the Earl of Southampton was the friend to whom the *Sonnets* were addressed. He believes Mr. W. H. to have been Sir William Hervey, the third husband of Southampton's mother, and the dark lady to have been one Avice A., the subject of the curious old book, *Wyllbie his Avisa*.

The book is full of what may be called contentious matter, and we have not space to allude to the many interesting points which are brought forward. We may, however, say that we are not prepared to agree with the views that the *Merry Wives of Windsor* was re-written on the foundation of a play entitled the *Jealous Comedy* (1592), that Edmund Shakespeare wrote *The Yorkshire Tragedy* under his brother's

superintendence, or that not only is there no proof that Shakespeare ever acted at Blackfriars, but that there is strong presumption to the contrary. No one wishes to attribute *Titus Andronicus* to the poet, but the statement "that this play is not by Shakespeare is pretty certain from internal evidence," is too strongly put, for there are several passages which find echoes in the undoubted plays.

This book has been beautifully produced, and contains two good etchings, one of Alleyn the actor, and the other of the font in which Shakespeare was baptized.

The Register of Edmund Stafford (A.D. 1395-1419); an Index and Abstract of its Contents. By the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH. (London: George Bell and Sons; Exeter: H. S. Eland, 1886.) 8vo., pp. xvi, 485.

The Register of Bishop Stafford is comprised in two folio volumes, written on vellum, and contains a general record of the Acts of the Bishop, a Register of Ordinations, a Register of "Institutions," and a miscellaneous collection of documents. Mr. Hingeston-Randolph has made the valuable information contained in these volumes available by his careful and laborious index, which will be found to be a most useful book of reference. Some of the larger headings refer to Exeter, Institutions, and Oratories. At the end of the general alphabet is a translation of the Wills and a full list of the Ordinations. This index is no mere list, but full notes are added to many of the entries, which make it a work of great historical interest.



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society.—May 10.—The Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D., President, in the chair.—Mr. Bidwell exhibited six large round horseshoes of an early pattern, which had been lately found in Stuntney Fen; of these he presented three to the Society.—Dr. Bryan Walker continued his paper on the British camps in Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and adjoining counties.—The President made some remarks upon sculptured columns at Stapleford (Nottinghamshire) and Rothley (Leicestershire) in respect of their bearing on the question of the dedication of places as apart from that of churches. The column at Stapleford is a pillar nearly cylindrical, with the upper part cut into four plane faces. Unlike other cylindrical pillars in England, except those at Penrith, it is covered with ornament throughout its whole length, and the ornamentation on the cylindrical part is elaborate and skilful, consisting of various patterns of interlacing bands, some of them very intricate. On two of the four faces are similar interlacements; the third has a cornucopia scroll! the fourth has what is known in the village as a Danish bird. It is in fact a winged creature, with the feet of a man and the head of an animal with ears and horns. This points to St. Luke, but the dedication of the church is St.

Helen. The village feast is the last Sunday in October, or, if that be the last day of the month, the last Sunday but one. This rule of thumb replaces the original rule, of which an old inhabitant dead many years ago has left a record, that the village wake is governed by old St. Luke—"we mun hae him i' t' wake week." The pillar at Rothley is a rectangular shaft, 12 feet high, and ornamented on the whole of its four faces with interlacing bands, and foliage scrolls of unusual character and much beauty. Three of the base panels present the very uncommon feature of a broad border of interlacing bands, enclosing an inner panel of interlacements and scrolls. Besides these ornaments, there are three large panels of a different character, one of which contains a winged dragon with serpent-like body interlacing in an intricate manner with its legs, and the other has a winged figure, evidently a bird, greatly resembling the figure at Stapleford. The feet are bird's claws, and the head is the head of a large bird. This points to St. John. The dedication of the church is St. Mary; but the village feast is St. John Baptist, the wrong St. John, but confusion between the two St. Johns is not unknown.

May 14.—The Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D., President, in the chair.—The President exhibited a triangular pierced brick (kindly presented to the Society by Mr. Pickering Phipps, of Collingtree Manor, through Sir H. Dryden, Bart.), of the same character as the brick presented lately to the Society by the Rev. W. Foster Piggott. The brick presented by Mr. Phipps was found during excavations at Hunsbury, or Danes' Camp, near Northampton; and those concerned in the excavations were completely unable to determine what the use of these triangular bricks was.—Professor E. C. Clark delivered an exhaustive and most interesting lecture upon the history of the Law School from 1470 A.D. down to the present time; and exhibited and discussed several drawings illustrative of the successive changes in university costume.—Baron A. von Hügel exhibited some antiquities recently found with Saxon skeletons at Girton. The collection included a pair of circular and five cross-shaped bronze fibulae, strings of glass and amber beads, a bangle of Kimmeridge clay, a bronze girdle-hanger (?), a pair of tweezers, a buckle and two pairs of clasps. A large bone comb, two spear-heads and several iron knives were also found. With the skeletons two rough, plain urns were exhumed, but it was impossible to get them entire out of the earth, and their contents yielded nothing worth preserving.—Mr. Walter K. Foster, who in conjunction with Baron von Hügel carried on the excavation, has most generously presented the entire "find" to the Museum.

Hampshire Field Club.—May 20.—The first excursion of the season was to Silchester and "Old Basing." Arriving at Silchester shortly after eleven, the club first mustered in the amphitheatre, and Mr. Godwin incidentally mentioned that many persons coming there were curious to know where the inhabitants of Silchester obtained their water, but there was a spring close by, which furnished water, near which could be seen a Corinthian pillar, and Mr. Shore, supplementing this, said there was a second source of water-supply to the south. Mr. Godwin went on to remark that the Roman amphitheatre in which they

were now standing was the second largest in Great Britain. The largest was Dorchester, which had a square area of 3,380 square yards, this at Silchester being about 2,000. The great mounds surmounted by verdure surrounding it were 20 yards thick at the bottom, and only 4 yards at the top, and these enclosed an area of 150 feet by 120 feet, the area of the amphitheatre at Cirencester being 148 feet by 134, and that at Dorchester 219 by 138 feet. He believed the seats were ranged in five rows, and a deep hole on the south side is said to have been the place where the lions and such-like animals were kept. It was interesting to know that below the green sward on which they were standing was a floor of flint, gravel, and concrete. In 1760 the five rows of seats were, it was stated, distinctly visible. The entrance was towards the east gate of the town for the convenience of the inhabitants, and small bone tablets had been found there, which are believed to have been tickets of admission to the performances. The party then proceeded to the church. Mr. Godwin called attention to some fine capitals in the adjacent farmyard, which had been removed from the Basilica. Entering the church Mr. Godwin first pointed out a small column built into the vestry wall and surmounted by a shelf on which to stand "holy water." Some, however, questioned the classic origin of the column, and pronounced it undoubtedly a piece of Norman work.—Mr. Shore pointed out that Roman material was used up in building the church, and he suggested the probability of some of the columns being altered in Norman times from original Roman work. There is a decorated tomb, temp. Edward II. or III., worthy of attention, and a very interesting screen, one of the best in Hampshire of the date, which was probably Jacobean. Quitting the churchyard, the party proceeded to the Forum. To reach the Forum (which was flanked with stacks of Roman bricks), they had, Mr. Godwin informed them, crossed the intersection of the four great streets of the city. The Forum was 276 feet by 313. Shops were ranged on one side, and plenty of oyster shells, showing that the shop was a fishmonger's, had been found, as well as the steel-yards of the butcher. Gamecocks' spurs had also been discovered. Coins had been found there representing almost every decade of the Roman occupation, and one of these, struck by Julian the Apostate, was as fresh as if it had been minted only yesterday. Proceeding across a field in which Roman fragments were kicked at every step, the ploughed field being everywhere strewn with them, the party entered the remains of a circular or rather polygonal temple, sixty feet in diameter, the foundations of the inner and outer walls being visible, though no traces are to be found of the columns or of any altar. A few coins had been found there—a worn one of Vespasian, who spent much of his time at Silchester, and a perfectly fresh one of Septimus Severus. Hurrying on to the baths the antiquaries were alike surprised and grieved to find that a portion of the excavations so lovingly and carefully made by the late Rev. G. P. Joyce and others had actually been filled in and ploughed over, and it was understood that this is still going on. Mr. Shore thought it might be advisable to submit to the Duke of Wellington, as owner of the property, a resolution drawing attention to the necessity of some-

thing being done to preserve the foundations.—Mortimer was left about a quarter past three, and, after an interval at Basingstoke for lunch, a move was made for Old Basing, permission having been given by Mr. H. Raynbird, steward to Lord Bolton, to visit the historical ruins of Basing House. This house, Mr. Godwin said, was built upon the site of an ancient British stronghold with a ditch around it, still to be seen to the depth of 32 feet. The De Porte family fortified it in the time of Henry II., and the first Marquis of Winchester built a magnificent mansion there in the time of Queen Elizabeth, some portions of which were pulled down by his descendants on account of the great expense of maintenance. John, the fifth marquis, a devoted Loyalist, fortified the place over 14½ acres of ground. The party first of all inspected a wall opposite the north gateway—the latter in excellent preservation—still loopholed for musketry, and having marks of cannon-shot holes, the shots having been fired by the soldiers of Colonel Dalbier, the last besieger of the place. In another wall forming the gateway of the Grange, Mr. Godwin said the pointing was identical with that of the brickwork at Titchfield House. There was an extremely fierce fight inside this enclosure in November, 1643, the senior lieutenant of Waller's regiment being killed just within it. The field where sheep were now feeding was once almost a mass of masonry, and just beyond were various swamps, altered by the railway embankment, which were the fish ponds; and as the family was Roman Catholic, this was a rather important feature. Passing then through the riding school, a magnificent apartment now used as a barn, a fine open-timbered roof was pointed out, and marks of cannon-shot fired by Colonel Dalbier from the west side. The enclosure of Basing House was entered by the Garrison Gate, through which once rode, Mr. Godwin said, as brave a soldier as ever served his King—Colonel Gage. The canal over which the party had passed had been guilty of altering a good many of the outworks when it was made, but it was evidently the line of the old moat. The fight at the bridge was described on the spot where it actually occurred; and the party then assembled within the ramparts, where Mr. Godwin gave a most interesting account of the memorable siege. Of one of the proprietors of Basing House, Queen Elizabeth once said that if only he was a young man she would find in her heart to love him before any man in England. Queen Mary spent part of her honeymoon there, and Henry VI. once stayed there for the benefit of his health. Near one of the garrison ovens which were visible in the basement ruins, a caricature of a Roundhead was recently found, drawn probably by a Cavalier soldier while waiting for his rations. Mr. Shore gave some interesting details concerning Celtic fortification of old Basing. There were, he added, two places in Hampshire called Basing—where they now were, and Basing Park, near East Tisted. The origin of the word was sometimes attributed to a settlement of Anglo-Saxon tribes called Basingas. Now there was a place near Southampton called Basset, and there were traditions of Danish fighting near that town. "Bassa" signified contention or strife, and this, he thought, might throw some light on the term. Mr. Godwin then from the ramparts described the exterior aspects of the siege, saying

that a chalk-pit in the distance was the site of the headquarters of the contingent that came up from Southampton under Colonel Whitehead. He also showed where "Oliver" destroyed the drawbridge, and pointed out the trenches, now grown over with hawthorn trees, made by the besiegers, which were brought so close as to be within pistol-shot.—The last item in the day was a visit to Old Basing Church. It was used as a Parliamentary fortress, and was defended and taken several times during the siege, and all the houses between it and Basing House were burnt down. The lead of the roof was melted down for bullets. The west porchway was said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, who also came to Basing House, and after the siege was carried away in a blanket, some one having borrowed his clothes.

Derby and Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.—May 22.—The above Society went on their first expedition of the season to the two interesting villages of Ratcliffe and Kingston, both upon the river Soar, in the county of Nottingham. Ratcliffe is situated about two miles from Kegworth, and was reached after a very pleasant though short drive, when all alighted and entered the parish church of Holy Trinity. The Rev. C. S. Millard (rector of Costock) explained the various points of interest in this venerable edifice. The structure itself appears to be of very ancient origin, dating from either late in the fourteenth or early in the fifteenth century. The style of its architecture is early English; but its interior has suffered much from decay, and ill-treatment at the hands of iconoclasts. Special interest was taken in the fine series of alabaster monuments, consisting of effigies and tablets, some of which are erected to the memory of members of the old Derbyshire families of Sacheverel and Babington. A descendant of the latter, as we were reminded, was Anthony Babington, of Dethick, who first lost his heart and then his head in the cause of Mary Queen of Scots. These monuments are in very good preservation, and are, most likely, composed of the gypsum or alabaster which is found in such large quantities in the neighbourhood. On leaving the church, the vehicles were again occupied, and the drive resumed to Kingston. Bearing away to the left, the red brick cottages of Kingston, with the hall, the seat of Lord Belper, nestling among the trees, soon hove in sight; and in a few minutes the conveyances stopped at the gateway of the picturesque church of the village. Here the party was joined by his lordship. The parish church of St. Winifrid's is chiefly a modern structure, having been rebuilt in recent times; but it has still attached to it part of a much more ancient church, erected in the fifteenth century. The main object of antiquarian interest is an elaborate and costly monument erected by one of the Babingtons to the memory of one or more members of the family. It stands in the old portion of the church, and is composed of grey stone, and is upright in shape, having north and south ends, the whole surmounted by a ponderous and most elaborate roof. Beneath is placed the church font. The principal feature of the ornamentation is the Babington Arms—the upper part of a child's body protruding out of a barrel placed horizontally—which cover the whole monument. The supposed interpretation of this coat-

of-arms—and, indeed, it is most probable—is that it is a rebus upon the name, and represents a *babe* in a *tun*—*Bab-ing-ton*. The monument is supposed to have been erected in 1538. After the church had been well examined by the party, and its various features explained by the Rev. Mr. Millard (assisted by Lord Belper and the Hon. Frederick Strutt) a start was made on foot to Kingston Hall adjoining. Kingston Hall was built by the first Lord Belper, father of the present noble owner, the tablet to whose memory was noticed in the church. It was erected about fifty years ago, and is a handsome stone structure in the Elizabethan style of architecture.

St. Albans Architectural and Archaeological Society.—June 1.—The members visited St. Neots. The Rev. H. Fowler, standing on St. Neots Old Bridge, read a paper concerning its history, from which it appeared that in early times there was a ford here; the hamlet on the west side of the river is called Eaton-ford, *i.e.*, the ford of the water town. A wooden bridge was probably built by the priors of the Monastery of St. Neot. In Edward III.'s reign the convent was taxed with the repairs of the bridge. In the 38th of Henry III. (1254) a fatal accident occurred to Wm. de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, Lord of the Manor of Eynesbury. His driver upset his chariot while crossing the bridge, throwing him over into the river. He was rescued from drowning, but died of the injuries shortly afterwards. In Richard II.'s reign a toll was granted for rebuilding the bridge. This structure, which Leland saw in 1538, was of timber, and existed till near the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. A great flood occurred in 1579. In an inquisition which was taken in 1588 about the dangerous state of the bridge, it is described as being 704 feet long, with its causeways; the width of the river is about 150 feet, so the causeway must have extended 550 feet on the west bank over the marshy ground. It had seventy-two arches; only twenty-nine of these had stone abutments, and there are still remains of some of these. It appears from the documents that it was then contemplated to rebuild the bridge of wood, for the men of Huntingdonshire undertook to carry 153 tons of timber. It is supposed that the present stone bridge was constructed soon after this inquisition, and the tradition is that it was built out of the stones of the monastery, which had been reserved to the Crown. It was, perhaps, finished in James I.'s reign. A toll was projected in the inquisition of Elizabeth. The centre arch of this very substantial structure has a span of 44 feet at the ordinary water-level. A very interesting paper on the history of the Priory of St. Neot was read to the members assembled in the church by the Rev. H. Fowler. After dealing at some length with the life of St. Neot in Cornwall, Mr. Fowler went on to speak of the priory of St. Neot, and said the sources of information were the annals of Elizabeth, of Henry IV.'s reign, and a MS. in the Bodleian Library. Towards the end of the reign of King Edgar, Earl Alric founded a monastery at Eynesbury. Relics were needed to give dignity to the foundation, so a scheme was devised for carrying off the Cornish shrine. Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, lent his aid, and by the complicity of the shrine-keeper the plan was successfully executed. The King, who had given a general license to Ethel-

wold to remove relics from obscure places, sent soldiers to defend the relic stealers against the Cornish men. The treasure was first lodged in the mansion of Earl Alric. Soon a chapel was built and the mansion turned into a monastery. Monks were sent to occupy it from Ely and Thorney. The site of the monastery was on the north side of the present town, probably reaching nearly to the Market Place, and to the river on the west. About thirty years after its erection it was threatened by the Danes, and the relics were removed to the house of a lady at Whittlesea, named Leowina, who requested her brother Oskekul, Abbot of Croyland, to take them in his charge. They were accordingly removed to Croyland with the chanting of psalms. Ingulph's Chronicle states that the sacred deposit was never returned, but the monks of St. Neot afterwards claimed to have the relics, and when Anselm visited the monastery he certified to the Bishop of Lincoln that the relics shown him were those of St. Neot. In Anselm's time the monastery was subject to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, being furnished with Cistercian monks. The priory was dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin and St. Neot, a taper being constantly kept burning before the shrine of the latter. At a later period the monastery covered forty-nine acres, but there were only fifteen monks in it, though probably a large number of lay brothers. Its connection with the Abbey of Bec was severed in the time of Henry IV., and the monks then observed the Benedictine rule. John Raunds surrendered the priory to King Henry VIII. in 1539 and received a pension, but he died the next year. All vestiges of the monastery have now disappeared.—Mr. Clarkson gave a description of the parish church. In the course of his remarks, he said a parish church was erected probably on this site in the last quarter of the twelfth century, but nothing remained of it. The font might have stood in it, for it was hardly notable enough to have been brought from elsewhere at a later date, and was probably the work of a very unskilled person of the twelfth century. A window now to be seen in the north wall of the vestry might indicate that the earliest church was superseded wholly or in part by early lancet work. The window is 11 inches wide, tall in proportion, with a sharply pointed head. The wall of the chancel may be wholly of the same date as the window, that is, about 1200. The foundations of the nave piers are to be seen, and they are a little larger than the bases of the present perpendicular piers. A slab of the fourteenth century, now forming part of the floor of Jesus Chapel, is another relic of the earlier church. The present church was no doubt carried well forward in the fifteenth century, and completed in the sixteenth. The tower is faced with ashlar throughout; the church has ashlar quoins, dressings, and strings, but rubble facing for the wall spaces. The insertion of the enigmatical hood moulds above the respond piers at the west end of the nave was an odd freak, and the equally odd arrangement of the detached pier at the south end of the nave arcade may also show that if the designer of the tower habitually forgot the church, the designer of the church occasionally forgot himself. The nave is 80 feet long and 22 feet wide, and has an arcade of five bays, with ball-moulded piers and highly pointed arches. A clerestory window of three lights occurs in each bay. The roof has a carved cornice, and other elaborations.

On the roof, over the narrow bay next the chancel arch, the ancient colouring has been reproduced. The aisles of the nave have large fan-light windows, and all of them are said to have been filled with coloured glass in the old time. Most of it disappeared in the seventeenth century. The aisle roofs are also ancient. The chancel is 49 feet by 17 feet, and has an ancient roof. Mr. Clarkson occupied a long time in describing very minutely the tower, which he said is one of the finest in England. It is at the west end, reached from the nave by an arch of much dignity. Above the base it is about 28 feet square, and the walls are 5 feet 6 inches thick. The height from ground to roof is 100 feet, and to the apex of the pinnacles 128 feet. Afterwards the vicar, Rev. R. C. Meade, B.D., gave a short history of the church since the sixteenth century, at which point Mr. Clarkson left it. On arriving at Peterborough the party proceeded to inspect the parish church. They were met at the sacred edifice by Canon Syers, and the various architectural features and data were pointed out. At the cathedral and palace the Abbot Benedict doorway was pointed out by Canon Davys. The Bishop had given permission to the Canon for the party to have access to the palace and grounds, and the members accordingly entered under the Knights' Chamber, which was used for the last time for its original purposes on the occasion of the funeral of Mary Queen of Scots, when the attendants breakfasted there together. The ancient part of the palace, Canon Davys pointed out to be the remains of the Abbot's house and the great hall of the abbey, the present entrance hall being the former crypt.

Society of Antiquaries.—May 4.—Anniversary Meeting.—Dr. J. Evans, President, in the chair.—The members of the Council and officers of the Society were unanimously elected for the ensuing year.—The President delivered his annual address, in which he drew special attention to the great losses the Society had sustained by death during the past twelve months. He also commented on the various changes in the constitution and management of the Society, and of the various works of ancient date whose threatened destruction had been averted by the Society's intercession.

May 13.—Dr. J. Evans, President, in the chair.—A discussion took place on the subject of the reported danger of destruction or concealment of an important portion of the Roman baths at Bath.—Mr. P. O. Hutchinson exhibited a full-sized drawing of a figure of a saint in stained glass from Shute, Devon.—Mr. R. Day exhibited a dagger, a spear-head, and two celts (one with a singular rope ornament round the mouth), all of bronze, dredged up from the bottom of Lough Erne.—Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, by permission of the Rev. R. H. Cave, exhibited a wooden figure of the rood, said to be from a Lincolnshire church.—Sir E. MacCulloch exhibited a magnificent gold signet-ring with a pelican in her piety, and the motto "Sans mal penser."—The Rev. H. J. Cheales exhibited a coloured tracing of a wall-painting of the Resurrection, one of a fine series of subjects painted on the walls of Friskney Church, Lincolnshire.—Mr. G. Clinch exhibited and gave an account of a number of palaeolithic and neolithic implements found at West Wickham, Kent, a new locality for the occurrence of these objects.

May 20.—Dr. J. Evans, President, in the chair.—

Mr. J. E. Nightingale exhibited a seal of the deanery of Shaftesbury, with the device of a Saracen's head, found when pulling down an old house in the neighbourhood of Salisbury.—Rev. J. Beck exhibited a fine set of large fruit trenchers in their original box, also three good examples of palstaves, and a number of posy rings.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, by permission of the Mayor and Corporation, exhibited a most interesting mace belonging to the borough of Lyme Regis. The Vicar and churchwardens of All Hallows', Goldsmith Street, Exeter, exhibited two pieces of their communion plate.—The Rev. G. F. Browne read an interesting paper on basket-work images of men on sculptured stones at Checkley and Ilam, and on an incised stone at Skipworth, Yorks, illustrated by a series of rubbings.

May 27.—Dr. J. Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. Westlake exhibited an ancient horseshoe found at Kilburn.—Archdeacon Pownall exhibited a large Limoges enamel representing our Lord falling under the cross.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope exhibited a number of mediæval paving tiles found by him during excavations at West Langdon Abbey, Kent.—Mr. Joseph Clarke exhibited a singular unfinished alabaster panel with the Crucifixion, supposed to have been found under the flooring at Minster in Thanet.—Mr. E. St. F. Moore exhibited a loom weight from some earthworks near Northampton, and a small bronze vessel of Roman date found in Suffolk.

Anthropological Institute.—May 11.—Mr. F. Galton, President, in the chair.—Mr. Galton read some "Notes on Permanent Colour Types in Mosaic."—Prof. Thane read a paper by Prof. A. Macalister "On some African Skulls and on a New Ireland Skull in the Anatomical Museum of the University of Cambridge."—Dr. Garson reported that the correspondence as to an international agreement on the cephalic index had been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and that the scheme advocated by him before the Institute in February last had been accepted by sixty of the leading anthropologists on the Continent. Dr. Garson read a paper "On the Skeleton and Cephalic Index of Japanese."

May 25.—Mr. F. Galton, President, in the chair.—Mr. R. S. Poole read a paper "On the Ancient Egyptian Classification of the Races of Man": 1. Egyptian, red; 2. Shemite, yellow; 3. Libyan, white; 4. Negro, black.—Mr. C. W. Rosset exhibited a collection of photographs and objects of ethnological interest from the Maldivian Islands and Ceylon.

Archæological Institute.—May 6.—Earl Percy, President, in the chair.—Mr. R. S. Poole gave an address "On the Value of Archæology in the Study of the Bible."—Mr. S. Lucas exhibited a great sword of state, of about the date of 1440.—Mr. J. T. Irvine exhibited a series of interesting plans showing the foundations of the early buildings at the east end of Lichfield Cathedral, which were made manifest during the late restorations.

Philological Society.—May 7.—Rev. Prof. Skeat, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. J. Ellis read a report on his dialectal work since May, 1885. He said that he had completed the first draft of his account of the southern, western, and eastern divisions. He proceeded to explain his nineteen districts, to show how they were treated and illustrated, and to give details respecting his informants and their qualifications.

May 21.—Anniversary Meeting.—Prof. Skeat, President, in the chair.—The President read his biennial address. He then read his remarks on "Ghost-words."

Society of Biblical Archæology.—June 1.—Mr. W. Morrison, President, in the chair.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price read a paper describing a number of Egyptian antiquities in his collection.

Hellenic.—May 6.—Prof. C. T. Newton in the chair.—Prof. Jebb read a paper "On the Homeric House in Relation to the Remains at Tiryns." The structure of the house at Tiryns, as traced by Dr. Dörpfeld, was shown by a plan. Beside it was placed another, showing the arrangement of the Homeric house as archæologists have hitherto usually deduced it from the data of the Homeric poems, the sketch given by J. Protodikos (1877) being taken as a basis.

Asiatic.—May 17.—Anniversary Meeting.—Col. Yule in the chair.—Portions of the past year's report having been read by the Secretary, the Council and officers of next year were elected.—The President then delivered an address, in which he remarked on the heavy loss sustained by the Society in the death of so many of its more eminent members.

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.—Annual Meeting, June 8.—The Hon. Richard Grosvenor in the chair.—The report presented to the meeting included an account of the Society's action with regard to the York churches, and went on to say, "The very valuable church of St. Crux, at York, still remains roofless. About £2000 had been raised for its restoration, and a second appeal has been issued by Canon Raine since the parish of St. Crux was united to All Saints' Pavement. The historical associations of the church are of surpassing interest, and its structural beauty noteworthy. The Society ventures to hope, therefore, that the present incumbent, whose archaeological learning is so well known, will make a determined effort to prevent its complete destruction. The disuse or destruction of St. Mary Bishophill junior has for the present been prevented by the action of the parochial authorities. St. Michael, Spurriergate, has been united to St. Mary, Castlegate. The beautiful little church of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, remains desolate and uncared for. A little money spent in repairs might prevent it from going altogether to ruin. Nothing has been heard recently of the abandonment of St. Martin, Micklegate, or St. John, Ouse Bridge. The first of these churches is beautiful and interesting, and both have much precious glass. No steps have been taken for the demolition of St. Cuthbert's, a church which has been much mutilated but possessed features of considerable interest. With regard to Sedbergh Church, the committee report that it has done its utmost to save the church from the destruction of 'restoration,' and nothing now remains for it but to record a complete failure."

Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.—May 4.—The first excursion of the season was to Sherborne.—The members were met at the station by the vicar, the Rev. W. H. Lyon, and his son, and were at once conducted by the south porch of the Abbey to the King's School. All the various portions of the buildings were visited in detail. The boys' studies—once the cells of the Benedictine monks, whose monastery formerly stood on the north side of the Abbey, and has now been appropriated for the

use of the school ; the crypt—with its Norman piers ; the old schoolroom—built 1670, with the statue of King Edward VI. at its east end, transferred from a more ancient schoolroom to its present site, well known to old Sherborne boys, as they “capped” the image of royalty. From the hall up to the sick chambers, curiously built amid the stone groining of what was the Lady Chapel, the ancient Guesten Hall, and through the chapel to the museum on the opposite side of the road. This room contains a very good collection of the characteristic fossils of the neighbourhood, principally from the Inferior Oolite. Mr. Wood briefly indicated from a geological section of the neighbourhood the formations recently traversed, from the Oxford Clay and Corbrash at Templecombe in descending order to the Forest Marble, Fuller's Earth, Fuller's Earth Rock, and Inferior Oolite, on which Sherborne is built, the only peculiarity being that the Great Oolite so thick at Bath had thinned out in this direction altogether, and was probably represented by the Forest Marble. The members then entered the Abbey. Before doing so the remains of an old doorway on the north side of the present one were pointed out as containing traces of Saxon work, and attention was called to the picturesque effect of the painted window at the east end, as seen through the open portal. The contrast from the glare outside to the subdued light of the interior of this noble Abbey was most restful to the eye. The richness of the carving in panelled pier and vaulted traceray, and the soft blending of the whole in one harmonious warm tint, due to the quality of the far celebrated Ham Hill stone, renders this interior probably unequalled in beauty. A visit was paid to the belfry, containing a peal of eight bells. The tenor, called “Great Tom,” the gift of Cardinal Wolsey, and the smallest of the seven brought from Tournay and presented to various cathedrals in England, bears the inscription :

“ By Wolsey's gift I measure time for all ;
To mirth, to grief, to church, I serve to call.”

The bell rung on the alarm of fire, and from its shape giving out a peculiar sound, has the following inscription :

“ Lord, quench this furious flame !
Arise ! run ! help ! put out the same.”

Having looked at the outside of the house built in the shape of the letter H, the cross part of which is said to have been erected by Walter Raleigh, the members wandered on to Walter Raleigh's seat and tree (an elm), the traditional scene of the pipe and flagon of beer anecdote, and to the precincts of the old castle, Bishop Rogers's once famous fortress, now a picturesque ruin, with here and there traces of the once rich Norman mouldings in column and window traceray characteristic of his period.

Buxton Philosophical Society. — June 5.— Professor Boyd Dawkins delivered a lecture on “Poole's Cavern, and its Place in History.” The Professor said he was there to put before them the history of caves and ravines. The ravine from Buxton to Miller's Dale was clearly marked, and these ravines were hollowed out of the rock, like Poole's Cavern, were traversed by water, and gave unmistakable proofs as to what water had formerly done. In the ravine on every side, and at various altitudes, there were caverns opening out similar to that presented by

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Poole's Cavern. It was not difficult to trace the history of a ravine, and they would observe that, by some means or other, the drainage of the country had gradually sunk, so that these water-channels were to be looked upon as deserted water-courses, the water having sunk down and found its way to lower levels. In the first place the mere mechanical action of the water ground away the bottom of the cavern. That was the simple agent in the making of caverns, but the carbonic acid ever present in the air was more subtle, and every drop of water that fell carried carbonic acid to the limestone, and the water that found its way through the water-courses attacked the rock, wearing it away and lowering the floor of the cavern. Suppose they examined the surface of the quarry they would find that there had been a line fissure, and they would note that the rock had been honey combed and worn away in an irregular manner. This chemical action was exceedingly potent. Caverns were formed by enlargement of the water-courses, they being so enlarged by carbonic acid, by the passage of the rain through the atmosphere and decaying vegetation on the surface of the ground or roof. Bit by bit these blocks of rock became loosened and tumbled down. The frost had also an effect in the same manner. At Poole's Hole the ravine was not very clearly marked, but in a great many cases it was. They had a wonderful assortment of stalagmites, stalactites, and crystalline in Poole's Cavern—some of the stalagmites coloured most beautifully with salts of iron, while others stood in snowy contrast. The rate of the deposit of the material was altogether uncertain. They could not really estimate the age of an accumulation in a cavern by appealing to the thickness of the stalagmite. It might take a thousand years to have a stalagmite not larger than a shilling-piece, as in the case of Kent's Hole, at Torquay. The rate was variable, and there was speculation. At Poole's Cavern there was an accumulation of mud, with which most of them were familiar. That was an outward and visible sign of an amount of water and drainage which inevitably belonged to the formation of the cavern, the accumulation of which was simply due to the fact that there was not sufficient outlet for the water to carry it clear away. Here, underneath an accumulation and stalagmite, there were the most wonderful remains. They would take the remains of the animals first. There were those of the horse, the hog—mostly young—of sheep and goats, and short-horned ox. This latter would be familiar to most of them. The remains found are of that class which was represented by the small but beautifully-shaped Scotch and the elegantly-shaped Welsh cattle. The bones discovered in Poole's Cavern were to be looked upon merely as an old refuse-heap, as they were used for food. If they examined their red-deer they would find that most of the animals tended to be young rather than old. The horse was an exceedingly common article of food down to the close of the eighth century after Christ. It was the rule rather than the exception to eat horseflesh. The reason horseflesh was not partaken of was owing to an edict of one of the Popes, and the result of this prejudice was felt to-day. There were also wild animals. The stag had not been extinct in this part of the country for any great length of time, and if they could get at the records of the stag they would

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get the evidence of wild red-deer down to exceedingly late times, long after the days of Elizabeth. In all the refuse-heaps of the present day they had broken articles of pottery. Among the materials in the refuse-heap the broken pots formed a very important element. These pots were of great interest. They found thick pieces of red pottery which belonged to the ordinary household, pottery undoubtedly forming large jars in which stuff or made wine was stored. He must also call attention to the small crucible, which was used for melting purposes. Samian ware was also alluded to, and it was found at Poole's Cavern. They had evidence of the presence of glass. There was a Roman glass bottle. It was in this damp and uncomfortable place to live in that they had evidence of the accumulation of a refuse-heap. The objects of interest lay scattered down in the clay. They inferred that it took some years for the formation of this refuse-heap, and it was perfectly clear that the people who made this heap were people in by no means a low state of civilization. Somehow or other they became the possessors of Samian ware. They could not imagine anything more out of place than the use of Samian ware in such a place as that, and it was impossible to believe that a collector of Samian ware lived in such a place as Poole's Cavern. He had not exhausted all the things found in the cavern by a long way, but he had given them evidence to prove that it was a refuse-heap. Human remains, too, occurred in this refuse-heap. They occurred, too, in conditions to imply that they had not been buried there. It seemed to him that there had been a massacre in the cavern. There was definite order in Roman interments. The Roman provincials burned the dead and stored the remains in cinerary urns. Here in Poole's Cavern, however, they had remains under the stalagmite. He thought there was some tragedy to note in that association. And who were these people? In these caverns they came across iron knives, daggers, and choppers of a type he was perfectly familiar with, specimens of which they could see in certain museums. They found, too, the sickle, and various ornaments in the shape of bone pins. He might also note the green and blue glass bead of Roman workmanship. He asked their attention more particularly to the bronze things. The contents of Poole's Cavern depended very much upon the bronze. Here he noted two things made of bronze: one of them was the bronze cluster, which consisted of tweezers for taking hair out, another for cleaning the nails, and a third for cleaning the ear out. It was in the nature of some of the apparatus belonging to the dandy of the time. These things he had met with over and over again, not, however, united together, as he was delighted to find them at Poole's Cavern. They found finger-rings of various kinds, like wedding-rings, made of bronze, though thinner. They had pins with the round ring and delicate tooling around, and there were also brooches. They had the blue centre, then the circle of red enamel, and a larger one of blue enamel, the whole forming a little shield in the middle of the brooch. They had considerable evidence of the enamelling art, which was certainly British. He also drew attention to another brooch, with silver inlay and scrolls, and said articles of the kind he had named had been met with in the Cressbrook Caves and some other caverns in this district.

At Poole's Cavern three coins of Trajan were found, and these he proceeded to dilate upon, adding that these refuse-heaps implied savage life, with very much luxury. The Roman Britons were the great road-builders in this country, and there was a complete network of roads leading to the military centres. The hot springs at Bath were known to have been used by them, and the hot water still, in fact, was running through the Roman pipes laid down. Roman civilization, he thought, penetrated into this region. Up to the present time they had not discovered any traces of the baths being used by the Romans at Buxton, but there was every probability that in the course of time they would find them. It was undoubted that they made great use of the hot springs, and that being so, it was not probable they would have missed Buxton. He thought the date of these remains in Poole's Cavern corresponded to the destruction of Chester, and he maintained that it was to these caves and holes such as that at Buxton that the unfortunate people fled.—The party then repaired to the museum at Poole's Cavern, where Professor Dawkins proceeded to explain and comment upon the various objects of interest found in the cavern. The human bones of young and old testified to a massacre at some time. The articles of personal adornment, the Roman coins, the bronze cluster, Samian ware, crucible, and other relics, were inspected with great interest. The human teeth, Professor Dawkins observed, were very much better than those belonging to the race of the present day, and he feared that the time would come when they would have no teeth at all, so great was the degeneration. He also called attention to a splinter which formed part of a Neolithic axe, wedge-shaped.

Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society.—June 5.—The place chosen for the excursion was Knaresborough. By the courtesy of the Rev. Cahon Crosthwaite the party first visited the parish church, dedicated to St. John, which is a decorated building of the fourteenth century. The windows, with their geometrical tracery, and the lofty pillars of the nave, were especially noticed. But the chief object of interest was the Slingsby Chapel, where are seen the recumbent statues of Francis and Mary Slingsby, of 1600, and the beautiful white marble monument to the late Sir Charles Slingsby, the last male heir of his line, who was drowned in crossing the Ure, with other members of the York and Ainsty Hunt, in February, 1869. Of the origin of the church little is known, but after being attached to the Priory of Nostel it became a vicarage in 1343. Long prior to that period, however, the original fabric suffered partial destruction at the hands of the Scots, and of its restoration no record is extant. The old Court House was next visited, where, through the kindness of Mr. Frederick Powell, the records, extending back to the thirteenth century, were exposed to view and explained by Mr. T. T. Empsall, the President of the Society. The ruins of the ancient castle were then inspected. The guard-room, with its many curiosities—a man-trap, cannon balls found in the neighbourhood, a model of the dropping well, a box said to have been used by William the Conqueror, and the black-hole for unruly soldiers—were examined. Then the gloomy vault underneath, with its tremendously thick walls, where the murderers of Thomas à Becket found refuge, and

where the centre shaft has more arches springing from it than any other pillar in England, was shown. A paper on the history and antiquities of Knaresborough was read by Mr. Wm. Cudworth, honorary editorial secretary of the Society. After noticing the extent of the ancient Forest of Knaresborough, which prior to the enclosure of 1775 included eleven constabularies and an area of country measuring twenty miles in length by about eight miles in breadth, the several aspects of the period of the forest laws of William the Conqueror were presented, showing their severity and the means which were adopted to keep up the preservation of game for the Royal sportsmen who paid yearly visits to the Knaresborough hunting-grounds. Most frequent of these was King John, of Magna Charta fame. The castle, however, was commenced before his time, and was probably completed during his reign, facilitated by the readiness with which stone was found in the neighbourhood. So valuable was this material that in the year 1213-14, 30,000 blocks were sent from Knaresborough to Portsmouth. After withstanding the wide-spread devastation of the Scottish invasion and subsequent onslaughts, Knaresborough Castle was surrendered to the Parliamentary forces during the Civil War. Almost directly afterwards the castle and several others were ordered to be made untenable, and have gradually succumbed to decay.



Obituary.

LLEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A.,
Born 1816; died June 5th, 1886.

OUR readers will share with us in the deep regret which Mr. Jewitt's death brings to his many friends. In the present number of this journal is probably the last article he ever wrote, and before the ink was dry on the corrected proof-sheet the hand that wielded the pen had become lifeless.

Mr. Jewitt was born at Kimberworth, near Rotherham. He was the younger son of the late Mr. Arthur Jewitt (a well-known topographical writer in the early part of this present century), by his wife, Martha, daughter of Thomas Sheldon. In 1818 the family removed to Duffield, in Derbyshire; and there Mr. Jewitt remained until the autumn of 1838, when he, then in his twenty-second year—the family at that time removing to Oxford—went to London, and on Christmas Day of the same year married, in Derby, Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Sage, of Derby and Bath. Having thus settled in London, Mr. Jewitt there remained for a few years, and during the time was mainly engaged with a well-known pioneer of illustrated literature—Mr. Stephen Sly—in the illustrations, etc., of Charles Knight's *Penny Cyclopædia*, *Penny Magazine*, *Pictorial England*, *Shakespeare*, *Old England*, etc., and of many other leading works of that day. At this early period, too, Mr. Jewitt published his *Handbook of British Coins*, which has since then passed through several editions. He also made nearly the whole of the sketches, and very many of the finished drawings, for the steel plates of *London Interiors*, for which he had special means of access to the palaces, Government offices, etc.

Leaving London on account of his own and his wife's health, Mr. Jewitt removed to Headington Hill, by Oxford, where he resided some time, and greatly assisted by his pencil in the admirable labours of his brother, Mr. Orlando Jewitt, the eminent architectural engraver in Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*, *Domestic Architecture*, and in many other works. Returning after a few years to London, Mr. Jewitt again as earnestly as ever engaged himself in literary and artistic work; and among many other and varied occupations, he had for a short time the management of the illustrations of *Punch*, at the time when Douglas Jerrold was giving his *Story of a Feather*.

In 1853, Mr. Jewitt removed with his family to Derby, where he continued to reside till 1867, when he took up his residence at Winster Hall. After residing there for about thirteen years, Mr. Jewitt, in 1880, removed to Duffield. In 1860 Mr. Jewitt projected the *Reliquary*, *Quarterly Archaeological Journal and Review*. Of Mr. Jewitt's literary labours we need say but little.

Among them are: *The Ceramic Art of Great Britain, from Prehistoric Times down to the Present Day*; *Grave-mounds and their Contents*; *The Life and Works of Jacob Thompson*; *The Stately Homes of England*; *The Domesday Book of Derbyshire*; *The Ballads and Songs of Derbyshire*.

In 1851 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and he received many similar marks of distinction from other learned bodies—among others being created an honorary and actual member of the Russian Imperial Archaeological Commission and Statistical Committee, Pskov; and corresponding member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.



Antiquarian News.

A singular discovery of old Roman coins has been made at Milverton, a suburb of Leamington. Some men in the employment of a local builder were digging foundations near Milverton Station, when one of them found a Roman amphora, containing between 200 and 300 coins, in silver and copper, of the very earliest date, and in excellent preservation. The man, not knowing the value of the amphora, smashed it across the wheel of a railway truck to see what it contained, and then left the coins, which are undoubtedly of great antiquarian value, where they had fallen. They were subsequently recovered in consequence of a statement made by him to a fellow-workman.

An extraordinary discovery was made in Aberdeen recently. A number of labourers were digging the foundation of a building in Ross's Court, Upper Kirkgate, an old thoroughfare, and when about three feet below the surface they discovered a bronze pot, containing about 15,000 English silver coins, of the reign of Edward I. It is supposed that this forms part of the booty secured in one of the raids into England during the twelfth century.

The late Earl of Dudley's splendid collection of old porcelain, which was sold last month by Messrs.

Christie, Manson, and Woods, at their rooms in King Street, St. James's, was undoubtedly one of the finest assemblages of porcelain that has been disposed of at public auction for many years. The collection was exceptionally rich in old Sèvres vases, jardinières, services, and cabarets; the vases being of the highest importance, and including examples of all the choicest designs and colours, painted by the most celebrated artists. The jardinières were also of rare form, and enriched with the most beautiful decorations. Amongst the collections of services was the celebrated dessert service which was presented by Louis XVI. to Mr. Hope, of Amsterdam, and which is painted with the arms of the Hope family. It was purchased at the sale of the effects of the late Mr. W. Williams Hope, of Paris. There was also a cup and saucer, bearing the date 1778, which formed part of the magnificent service made at Sèvres for the Czarina Catherine of Russia. One hundred and sixty pieces were subsequently brought to England, but were repurchased, with the exception of a few smaller pieces, by the Czar Nicholas a short time before the Crimean War, and taken back to Russia. There was also a matchless collection of old Chelsea porcelain, including four of the largest and finest vases ever produced of that ware, being no less than 24 inches in height. One of these vases was presented by the owners of the Chelsea manufactory to the Foundling Hospital on its foundation, where it remained until 1868, when it was purchased by the late Earl of Dudley.

Mr. Hubert Hall will shortly publish with Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co. a new historical work, with the title *Elizabethan Society*. Ten social types have been selected to illustrate the interior life of the country, town, and court; and nearly all of these will comprise sketches of famous personages of the period. A feature of the work will be the extensive use of original materials, even to the illustrations, which are derived from contemporary MSS. A large mass of social statistics will be contained in an appendix to the work, together with some curious specimens of family correspondence.

The Council of the Essex Archaeological Society have decided to begin printing the Register of the Colchester Grammar School, which is a valuable genealogical record, and to entrust its annotation to Messrs. J. H. Round and H. W. King. They are also anxious to issue their Transactions at more frequent intervals, if they can obtain increased support. Their funds have hitherto been heavily taxed for the support of their museum at Colchester, which they claim to have now made "one of the finest local museums in England," and which is "annually visited by scarcely less than 20,000 persons," of whom many come from long parts to see its unsurpassed collection of objects of the Roman period. Applications for membership will be gladly received by the hon. sec., H. W. King, Esq., Leigh Hill, Leigh, Essex.

The demolitions now in progress at the north end of the Broadway, Blackfriars, have, for the first time, laid bare another portion of the old wall of London. It is a continuation eastward of the fragment which was removed a year or two ago, and is not many yards distant from the point at which this ancient

defence of the capital turned northward across Ludgate Hill at the point where stood the ancient Lud Gate. The portion now exposed is mainly composed of fragments of limestone united by coarse mortar. With these are intermingled tiles and bricks, and oddly enough large lumps of soft white chalk (apparently the upper chalk of the geologists). The wall is about fourteen feet high, and is surmounted by a rather deep line of red brick, which, though old, seems to be of later date than the lower portion.

An interesting archaeological discovery has been made in the interior of the city of Vienna. A dog fell into an opening at the half-demolished Jesuit monastery. While efforts were being made to rescue the dog, a large vault, containing ninety coffins, was discovered. From tablets on the coffins it was found that the Jesuit brothers and the nobles supporting the order during the greater part of Maria Theresa's reign were buried in this vault.

Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt has presented the MS. of a Third and Final Series of *Bibliographical Collections and Notes* (1474-1700) to Mr. Quaritch, who has arranged to print a very limited edition of it, strictly uniform with the two former series of 1876 and 1882. The new volume will contain between 3,000 and 4,000 articles, including a large and valuable assemblage of books, tracts, and broadsides, illustrating English, Scotch, and Irish history; the contemporary English translations of foreign tracts relating to the affairs of the Low Countries, France, Spain, Germany, Russia, etc., in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; rare Americana, and important additions to the departments of poetry, the drama, and folklore. Mr. Hazlitt has had a recent opportunity of examining the celebrated collection of tracts, in 30 folio volumes, formed by Lord Chancellor Somers, and has not failed to profit by the successive dispersion of many private libraries during the last five or six years, particularly those of Lord Jersey, Mr. Hartley, and Mr. Addington.

The reports of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, 1870-1886, have made known to scholars the existence of a mass of valuable documents which lie, scattered and inedited, and in a large measure unexamined, in the archives of public institutions and of private families throughout the country. Many of these valuable and, indeed, unique documents, especially those which are in private hands, are liable, it may be said, to daily risk of destruction from damp, fire, and a thousand accidents. They may, moreover, at any moment be dispersed and lost to sight. The importance of preserving and of making better known these best monuments of a nation's history is obvious. It was under considerations such as these that a suggestion was made in a communication to the *Scotsman* newspaper, in February last, by the Earl of Rosebery—viz., that the work of printing and editing the manuscript materials of the popular character above indicated should be undertaken by a society formed exclusively for that purpose. This suggestion was taken into consideration at a private meeting convened by the Rev. Dr. Dowden, with Professor Masson in the chair, on the 17th of February. The gentlemen present appointed a com-

mittee to take the requisite steps for its formation. The Society is named "The Scottish History Society," and has for its object the discovery and the printing, under selected editorship, of unpublished documents illustrative of the civil, religious, and social history of Scotland. The Earl of Rosebery has consented to be the President. Gentlemen desiring to become members should apply to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. G. Law, Signet Library, Edinburgh.

The Duke of Wellington has, through his secretary, thanked the Hampshire Field-Club for their communication resolved on at Silchester, on May 20, and has informed the Club that it is his wish "that anything of real value in the remains should be preserved, and that in addition to the corrugated iron roof now being erected over the principal baths, he has directed similar precautions to be taken for the protection of the most interesting parts of the excavations."

An official letter has been received from General Pitt Rivers, F.R.S., asking the Hampshire Field-Club to send him a list of any ancient monuments in the county worthy of protection, together with the names and addresses of their owners. If the owners' consent could be obtained to having such objects of antiquity placed under the guardianship of the Commissioner of Works it would greatly facilitate matters. The Committee of the Club have resolved to prepare such a list at the end of the present season, and they invite the co-operation of the members in endeavouring to get this Act applied to such ancient monuments in Hampshire.

Devizes Castle will shortly be sold. The original structure (of which very considerable portions remain) was built by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry I., and was reputed to be the most formidable fortress in England. It was for some time occupied by the Empress Matilda, and in 1149 passed into the hands of the Crown, and was given as dower to the wives of various kings. In the reign of Henry II. it formed one of the most important grants in the monarch's bestowal, and enjoyed all the immunities of a royal property. The remains of the ancient castle have been carefully preserved and restored where practicable to form the present residence.

At the rear of the Cross Keys Inn, Peterborough, now in course of demolition for the erection of new shops, has been discovered what is believed to be the last remnant of the old boundary wall of the monastery. On the adjoining property a massive stone buttress was found ten or twelve years ago. The wall just exposed has been erected with rubble masonry, 3 feet 6 inches thick, with mortar that has for a long while lost its adhesive properties, similar, indeed, to that in the lantern tower and other portions of the cathedral. The hostelry now dismantled was probably the oldest domestic building in the city, evidently dating from the twelfth or thirteenth century. The old faced work exposed is suggestive of an opening, most likely as a doorway, some good Bar-nack quoins warranting this conclusion. In the troublous times of the twelfth and thirteenth century several of these domestic buildings were erected, their owners seeking the protection afforded by the monastery. There is, or was, an arched doorway to

a similar building in Goodyer's Yard, and another in Brookes' Yard, Church Street. The rooms of the Cross Keys are very low, with large open fire-places, the floors having simple moulded beams. The external windows have stone mullions and labels. The lower portion has been modernized.

A Shakespeare memorial window, 10 feet by 6 feet, costing £100, has been unveiled in St. James's Church, Curtain Road, Shoreditch. The window, which is the gift of Mr. Stanley Cooper, represents the poet seated holding a scroll, on which are inscribed the words, "All the world's a stage." St. James's Church was selected because in Curtain Road, near to, or on the same site, once stood the Curtain Theatre, and there is, it is said, a probability that Shakespeare acted oftener here than anywhere else. There is a tradition that the tragedy of *Hamlet* was first performed at this quiet little theatre, not far from which, in Gillum's Fields, Shakespeare lived; and it is also pointed out that many of the original actors were interred in the ground behind the parish church.

Some workmen, while excavating at Spittal Gas Works, came across over one hundred old silver coins, which were found in sandy soil at a depth of about four feet. Some of the coins are in a capital state of preservation, although most of them have become very much worn. About a dozen Spanish coins, resembling in size our crown and half-crown, are in capital condition. They bear the date 1795; also the words, "Carolus III., Rex Hispan et Md." On the face of the coin is a large imprint of that sovereign, and immediately on the top, and near the centre, is a small but distinct impression of one of our Georges, probably stamped on the coins in order to make them current in this country at that time.

Mr. Albert Jackson, the well-known bookseller, lately purchased a parcel of books for four shillings at sale at Saffron Walden. Among the lot he discovered a very fine uncut copy, in its original boards, of the first edition of Keats's *Endymion*.

The work of copying the celebrated frescoes in the Ajanta Caves in Bombay, which was begun, says the *Athenaeum*, under the auspices of the Governments of India and Bombay, so far back as 1872, has recently been completed. These caves, as is well known, are situated about fifty-five miles from Aurungabad and consist of twenty-four monasteries and five temples, hewn out of the solid rock, supported by lofty pillars, and richly ornamented with sculpture and highly finished paintings. The caves derive their chief interest from these last, which are assigned to periods ranging between B.C. 200 and A.D. 600, thus affording a continuous display of Buddhist art during 800 years. Some idea of the magnitude of the work which has just been completed, at a cost of a little over £5,000, may be gathered from the fact that the copies made cover 166,888 square yards of canvas. There are in all 165 copies of paintings, 160 copies of panels, and 374 water-colour drawings of the ornamental panels of the walls and ceilings, executed on a reduced scale with a view to their publication. The paintings vary in size from 25 feet by 11 downwards. The whole of the copies are to be finally deposited in London, and are to be reproduced by chromo-lithography and the autotype process on a reduced scale, and published in book form.

The restoration of the old church of St. Andrew, Heslerton, Scarborough, is contemplated. The work proposed to be done is the complete restoration of the Early English chancel, and the renovating of the eighteenth century nave.

The ancient church of Oswaldkirk has undergone a much-needed restoration. The church has been well described as a remarkable building, and this description is borne out by study of its details and perusal of its history. It had its rise in a very interesting period, and is said to be the only church which retains the name so prominently applied to the whole district in which it stands, though others dedicated to St. Oswald abound in various parts of the country. The features mainly presented in the edifice are those of thirteenth-century architecture, with interesting remains of late Norman work, and it appears to occupy the site of a far older fabric which not improbably stood at the time when the sainted King Oswald flourished. The nave appears to have been originally built at the close of the Norman period, its north wall having a very good doorway of that style, while a few feet to the west of it is a deeply splayed semicircular-headed light. The south door—a work of the very latest Perpendicular—has two transitional caps built into its jambs. In the end of the thirteenth century the nave was brought to its present size, the walls being partly rebuilt, with two-light windows, in place of the narrow Norman lights. What the chancel was then there is nothing to show, but the remains of the south windows, as well as the fragments of the east window that still remained, pointed to its being a work of the middle of the fourteenth century. The old pulpit of Jacobean oak-work has been carefully cleaned and re-fixed. Within the altar rail has been laid an Early English incised slab, bearing a pastoral staff, and precisely similar to some remaining in the ruins of the neighbouring Abbey of Byland, and probably originally over the grave of one of its abbots. A fragment of an altar-slab found under the pulpit has also been laid in the pavement under the present altar.

Mr. Fortescue, the superintendent of the reading-room in the British Museum, has completed a catalogue which will be of special value to all readers of the library.

An interesting discovery was recently made at North Burton by Mr. Stephen Pudsey, who, while digging his garden for gravel, unearthed the skeleton of a man. The day after the skeleton was found, Dr. T. Cassidy, Mr. Dodd, and Mr. A. Brady made an excavation near the same place, and four more skeletons were unearthed, all of which bore unmistakable evidence of being those of ancient warriors who had fallen in battle. This assumption was more fully borne out by the fact that the skull of each man appeared to have been cloven by a battle-axe of stone or iron, the nature of the cut denoting most probably the latter. The skeletons seem to have been buried where they fell in battle, and in the case of those recently discovered there was only a covering of three or four inches of gravel and about eighteen inches of soil. The skulls of two or three of the skeletons now in the possession of Dr. Cassidy, of Hunmanby, are particularly interesting on account of their splendid state of preserva-

tion, the set of teeth in one being almost as good as when the owner was alive.

A prehistoric cemetery, it is declared, has been discovered on an island in the Potomac, and lying in Hampshire County, Virginia, where a recent flood uncovered the bleached skeletons of some 300 or 400 aborigines. Where the remains had been undisturbed by the rush of waters, the skeletons were all found lying on the left side, and with rude earthenware pots or bowls in front of them filled with flint knives, arrow-heads, etc.

In the Castle of Durham is a kitchen which, until a short while ago, possessed all its ancient features, including one long and massive oak table, with stout and characteristic supports, and two other tables not so large, but of the same date and make. Doubtless joints had been placed on them, which afterwards were served to Bishop Fox, etc., in the adjoining great hall. They were as strong as the day they were made, and had the rich colour of centuries upon them. Quite recently, however, the authorities who hold the Castle—those of the University, the Dean being Warden, and the Rev. Dr. Plummer, Master of University College—have had the large table shortened, the huge oak top planed over, and the massive and serviceable supports of good design taken away and replaced by turned legs of deal. The smaller tables have undergone the same process, except that they have not been shortened. They have been made perfectly hideous and now look yellow monstrosities, and the absurdity is that tables have been destroyed which would have lasted for centuries to come as they have lasted for centuries past. This treatment has turned them into trumpery things which are already warped, and will not last for as many decades as the old ones had without deterioration lasted centuries. This is the act of the same men who, but for the interposition of the Durham Archaeological Society, three years ago would have destroyed Pudsey's upper hall of Transitional date and style, which is quite unique—a work of destruction which they had commenced.

During the past two years no less than three "finds" of the bones of the great extinct animals have occurred in Westmoreland and Cumberland. Two of these have been in limestone caverns, whilst a third was made during a series of excavations. The district embraced would originally be comprised by the great Caledonian forest, which was one of the strongholds as well as one of the last retreats of the larger forms of a past British fauna. The bones recently found represent the following species: Wild cattle (*Bos primigenis* and *B. longifrons*); grizzly (?), brown, and cave bears; of human remains—tibia, humerus, and femur, ribs, and part of a cranium. These are of a child and an adult. Wolf, wild boar, wild cat, badger, horse, several of the weasel kind, fox, a great quantity of the bones of deer—red and fallow—together with remains of animals at present existing. The most important of the whole of the finds, however, is that of a beaver, a large and perfect skull having been discovered at Sedbergh, just on the border-line of Westmoreland and Yorkshire. In some of the limestone recesses are evident traces of human occupation, such as burnt charcoal, a bone needle, an awl, and an arrow-head. Some of the bones exhumed have cer-

tainly been worked by human instruments, and in one or two cases the chipping by hatchets is quite apparent. Some of the larger bones, too, have quite the appearance of having been gnawed to obtain the marrow within, and are split lengthwise. Professor Boyd Dawkins, of Manchester, has already examined three batches of animal remains from the district indicated, and more are about to be submitted to him. As the results of the investigations conducted there can be no question as to the importance of the yields already made. The Lake district abounds in limestone escarpments, and the caverns in which the bones are found are along the faces of these. It usually happens that the floor of the cave, in the first instance, is covered with pieces of limestone, from a pound to several hundredweight. Beneath this is a band of red loam, and under this again a dense deposit of thick red clay. It is in this last that the bones are embedded. Often the blocks of stone which cover the first floor are covered with stalagmitic matter, while stalactites depend from the roof. The finding together the remains of animals so widely diverse in food, mode of life, habitat, may be accounted for by the fact that the carnivorous animals dragged their prey into these rocky recesses, and that when old age or accident came upon them, they themselves crawled there to die, as is the wont with most wild animals.

In the London Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Chitty, the case of Elwes and others *v.* Brigg Gas Company recently came on for hearing. Mr. Romer, Q.C. (with him Mr. S. Dickinson), applied for an injunction to restrain the defendants from parting with a prehistoric ship or boat, stated to be at least 2,000 years old, recently discovered at Brigg, near the bank of the River Ancholme. The plaintiffs were the lessors of the ground, and the defendants, who were the lessees, were exhibiting the boat. The learned counsel stated that some nice questions of law might arise as to the right of property in the boat. Mr. Nalder, for the defendants, stated that time was required to file affidavits. It was therefore arranged that the motion should stand over, upon an undertaking by the defendants in the meanwhile not to sell or part with the boat, and to keep an account.



Correspondence.

MAIDEN LANE.

(*Ante*, vol. xii., pp. 68, 134, 182, 231, 278; xiii., pp. 39, 86, 135, 182.)

I have read with much interest the discussion that has taken place upon this subject in the columns of the *Antiquary*, and cannot help thinking that Mr. J. C. L. Stahlschmidt, if he has not exactly hit the nail on the head, has at any rate made a pretty close aim at it. The word *midden* has doubtless been degraded in modern days to base usages—in Scotland it means a dunghill; and a “kitchen midden” is a heap of kitchen refuse; but was it originally confined to this inferior rank? The following quotation from Miller's *Fly Leaves*, 1st Series, p. 178—a serial which I may state, *en passant*, was edited by the late Dr. E. F. Rimbault, and contains a large amount of useful as

well as curious information—seems to me to have some bearing on the subject:

“In Agga's and Hogenburgh's plans of about 1570 and 1584, Drury-lane is represented at the north end as containing a cluster of farm and other houses, a cottage, and a blacksmith's shop, and the lane in continuity to Drury-place forms a separation from the fields by embankments of earth, something like those of Maiden-lane, Battle Bridge. It was, in fact, a country road to Drury-place, and the Strand, and its vicinage.”

Now, I would ask, may not the word “midden” have originally meant an embankment or mound, and the terms Maiden Lane, Maiden Street, etc., been applied to thoroughfares that were formed by excavating the soil and throwing up embankments of earth on one or both sides of the roadway? Most of the Maiden Castles and Maiden Bowers, or Burhs, that have been referred to by your correspondents, appear to have been constructed upon natural or artificial mounds. A careful topographical examination of the places whose names are compounded with the word *maiden*, would go far to settle the question. If it occurred in the case of a place where the idea of *the heaping up of soil* would be out of the question, the origin of the name must in that special case be assigned to some other source. I am far from wishing to hang my theory on a hard-and-fast line.

The quotation which Mr. J. H. Round gives (vol. xiii., p. 86) from the records of Melcombe Regis is of value as illustrating the assumed secondary sense of “midden.” In 1397, “The Bailiffs further present that in the lane called ‘Maydestrete’ dung is placed to the nuisance of the community.” This seems to point to an ancient practice which the residents in the neighbourhood were bent on continuing in the teeth of sanitary reformers. Our ancestors were as conservative in these matters as the natives of India are at the present day, and they had very likely heaped up their refuse in Maiden Street from im-memorial times. It is not an unfair deduction that the street received its name from the practice to which the more enlightened bailiffs of 1397 objected.

A further inquiry into the primary use of the word “midden” seems to be desirable. Mr. A. Hall's derivation of Maiden from the Celtic *mash*, a field or plain, and *dinas*, *dune*, *don*, a hill fort, presents a little difficulty. What has a *hill fort* to do with a *field* or *plain*, and how can they be united together? Has Mr. Hall ever actually seen the words in combination, or is his etymology merely one of the guesses which were reprobated lately with so much justice by Mr. H. B. Wheatley (*ante*, p. 39)?

4, Alipur Lane, Calcutta. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

PARISH UMBRELLAS.

(*Ante*, vol. xiii., p. 231.)

I have no doubt but that the charge in the churchwardens' accounts was for an umbrella for the use of the officiating clergyman at funerals in bad weather. At Aylesbury a movable box was used in lieu of an umbrella; it was something after the fashion of the old watchman's street-box, and was carried about as required by means of two poles, like a sedan-chair.

Aylesbury, May 28th, 1886. ROBT. GIBBS.

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